

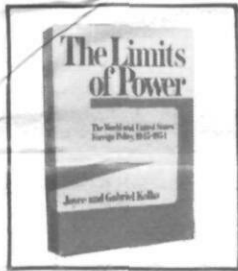
Libertarian Review

© 1975, LIBERTARIAN REVIEW, INC.
VOL. IV, NO. 7—JULY 1975



THE LIMITS OF POWER: THE WORLD AND UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY, 1945-1954

By Joyce and Gabriel Kolko



The Kolkos' *The Limits of Power* is based on the view that the Soviet-American rivalry is not central to the history of the postwar world. For the Kolkos, the important ingredients are the economies of the countries of the world and the economic policies of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, et cetera. They observe that the State dominated U.S. economic decision-making in the wake of World War II. "National economic and military security," rather than the neutrality of business, were the

the prime policy considerations. Petroleum,

especially, became the focus of U.S. government justifications for "efforts to create dominant and exclusive positions in various countries."

The root of this—the huge capital investment by the U.S. government in private industry during World War II—has received scant consideration by economists. A little of this sort of investment had been undertaken during World War I, and it became the model for the early initiatives of the New Deal. The inability of the New Deal to sustain its Keynesian economics by ordinary domestic spending led FDR to push for expanded military expenditures, especially on the Navy and on aircraft. Military spending was the real "contribution" of the New Deal to American economics, and "by June 1945 the capital assets in American manufacturing had increased 65 percent, largely from federal sources, over the 1939 level."

At the end of World War II, the Keynesian economists sought to use the income tax as a major means of economic control through diversion of money from the private sector into the public sector. They believed the U.S. economy could not use the full amount of capital people could save, and that the monies should be siphoned off as taxes and used to create additional consumption through arms and foreign aid spending. President Truman created the National Advisory Council under the direction of Chase National Bank Chairman Winthrop Aldrich (uncle of David and Nelson Rockefeller) to help guide this effort. The Kolkos note that

Because there was a longer-range interest in it, the use of the state to sustain American power in the world, ultimately for economic and necessarily related strategic ends, becomes a vital aspect of the larger thrust of

American foreign policy. The immediate financial losses which the integrated economic and political elites could transfer to the state and, in the end, to the larger public made the undertaking look charitable and generous even as it was justified with moral rhetoric that scarcely concealed its true function.

The Kolkos concentrate on Anglo-American economic diplomacy. They show how the U.S. used the 1946 loan to Great Britain to cement U.S. domination of the world economy. The British Labour cabinet accepted the American terms, but it was opposed by a minority of the Labour Party; while Churchill endorsed the loan, a majority of the Conservative Party abstained or voted no.

There was also opposition to the loan in the U.S. The Morgan firm, with its traditionally pro-British politics, supported it, but other "modern" Republicans, like John Foster Dulles, expressed reservations, while supporting the general principle. Dulles (chief advisor to the Rockefeller interests) and his associates did not fall into line until a major restructuring of the international oil system occurred.

In 1928, in exchange for a share in Middle East oil, Standard of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum (Mobil) made an agreement with the British not to seek oil outside the former borders of the Ottoman Empire (the so-called Red Line). As soon as World War II ended, the U.S. oil interests moved to negate this agreement. During 1946, Jersey Standard and Mobil pushed hard for acceptance of their new policy and the abolition of the Red Line. The State Department was able to accommodate both the Morgan interest in helping Britain (by subordinating Britain to the U.S.) and the Rockefeller insistence on gaining dominance in the Middle East, where half of the world's known oil reserves were located. In 1939 English interests controlled more than 80 percent of this oil, while U.S. companies had a 16 percent share. After 1946 the U.S. interest increased to 31 percent and in 1953 to 60 percent, while English interests dropped to 66 percent (1946) and 31 percent (1953).

This Morgan-Rockefeller coalition engineered the congressional support the Truman Administration needed for its foreign policy. Only the isolationists stood in proud opposition. This threat from the isolationists could have been more effective once the Republicans gained control of Congress in 1947.

(Continued on page 2)

THE THEORY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

By Albert Jay Nock



It is welcome, indeed, that in the past several years Albert Jay Nock has become more widely recognized and accepted as one of the mighty "Old Right" pillars of the grand libertarian tradition. A simple perusal of the discerning *Our Enemy, The State* or of the majestic *Memoirs of a Superfluous Man* is more than sufficient to convince the reader that Nock's libertarian credentials rank with those of any of the greats. [Ed. note: Both titles are available from the LR Book Service.] To become well acquainted with Nock is to deepen considerably one's under-

standing of the great libertarian tradition.

Recently there has been a great deal of discussion about Nock as a theorist of libertarian education. Such conjecture can be very misleading when applied to Nock if what one means by libertarian education is the equal-opportunity, egalitarian humbug that passes today for enlightened "libertarian" educational theory. If you are looking for a libertarian

defense of open-school quackery, then do not look to Nock; for what Nock was fighting against in 1932, when this marvelous book was first published, was the "no-standard" theories of education, which were then almost as rampant in avant garde circles, and in the minds of the populace in general, as they are today.

What the reader will find in Nock is an unrelenting assault on universal and compulsory education. This is what is libertarian about Nock's work in the field of education. Additionally, Nock, as a natural-law rationalist, is forewarning us of another disastrous revolt against nature that is implicit in following the beguiling path laid out in the democratic-egalitarian philosophy of education.

Nock was not simply a mighty link in the long chain of the libertarian tradition. He was, as well, clearly and just as importantly a member of the classical-humanist remnant. It should be immediately apparent from just a cursory reading of any of Nock's writings that he had not the slightest sense of affinity to anything smacking of participatory democratic educational theory. He did, like Paul Goodman, the father of the New Left and

(Continued on page 4)

Kolkos—(Continued from page 1)

The 80th Congress was determined to cut taxes; the Truman Administration was determined to increase taxes. The Kolkos note:

the immediate pressure to spend money on defense did not come from the general business community, but from a small minority of military contractors, and most business journals and organizations until 1950 favored minimal defense and government expenditures. Fiscal stability at home, to many, was consistent with anticommunism, perhaps its very essence, and this penurious tough-mindedness was best reflected in the Taft faction in the Republican Party. Besides, inflationary pressures at home, which greater arms spending would only aggravate, and the need to export capital and goods for European reconstruction, seemed to most sophisticated big businessmen to be more pressing considerations.

The Kolkos' chapter on the Truman Doctrine is very important. They show that the American public was totally against foreign involvements and that Truman had to work very hard to develop propaganda about a Communist Menace to turn around public opposition to increased military and foreign aid spending. Although the Taft Republicans courageously fought the Truman Doctrine down the line as a provocation to the Soviet Union and as an outflanking of fiscal responsibility by Keynesians, they could not match the strength of the coalition of Democrats and Eastern Republicans backing Truman. On 12 March 1947 Jersey and Socony signed contracts with the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) by which they acquired a minority share in Aramco and Tapline, both of which were controlled by Standard Oil of California and Texaco. Time, in discussing the Truman Doctrine, noted the loud talk about stopping communism around the globe and then pointed out motivation of the cold warriors "... the whispers behind the talk were of the ocean of oil to the south." Certain Truman advisers privately emphasized that the doctrine had as its primary purpose military support of the new U.S. control of Middle East oil.

Although the isolationists fought the Truman Doctrine heroically, they were overwhelmed. However, second thoughts began to arise among some of the congressmen who voted for the doctrine when the Marshall Plan was presented as its necessary accompaniment. The Marshall Plan's real purposes were the subsidizing of American industry by exports and the gaining of U.S. entry and control in European markets.

The greatest beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan were—once again—the big U.S. oil companies. Before World War II, about half of Europe's oil came from the Middle East, the rest from the Western Hemisphere. Under the Marshall Plan, 90 percent of Europe's oil came from Middle East fields that were opened by the Jersey Standard—Mobil renunciation of

the Red Line agreement and the companies' entry into Aramco. Not only did the Marshall Plan provide American tax dollars to build refineries in Europe to refine Middle East oil for U.S. companies, but it purchased their oil—again, with American tax money—at the American Gulf port price of \$2.65 per barrel. Not bad when you consider that it cost Jersey Standard only 50 cents a barrel to produce Arabian oil. And not surprising when you discover that the oil division of the Marshall Plan was headed by a former Mobil official who had left the oil company to administer the program.

However, the Marshall Plan's support for American industry began to falter and an additional prop was proposed: rearmament and military aid through the creation of NATO. Nothing generated so much opposition from isolationists like Taft, than NATO. The Kolkos comment on "the profound legal and constitutional arguments Senator Taft and his school advanced." And despite their minute dissection of the contradictions and ambiguities of Taft's position, they note with favor that he "thought that NATO was a provocation of Russia, that the inclusion of Portugal made a sham of its pretense to defend democracy, and that it would become a constricting millstone for decades." Unhappily, the efforts of Taft were to no avail, for "only twelve other senators were to support his opposition when the vote was taken the following July."

By 1950, alongside a major conflict over Sterling Oil's undercutting of U.S. oil companies, the Marshall Plan's sagging fortunes caused *Business Week* to expect "phony war cries" to get the administration's foreign aid program through Congress and bolster the economy with military spending. Truman made a "nonpolitical tour" of the country to attack isolationism and was able to get foreign aid passed by only one vote. *Business Week* predicted: "Scare talk may first be drummed up over Indo-China," and in early 1950 U.S. military activity centered on Vietnam. But war came in Korea, and the Kolkos present an important and thorough analysis of the origins and causes of that war and its place in American policy.

Related to this was the development of U.S.-Chinese relations. In *Limits of Power* Chiang Kai-shek's role in the destruction of the Chinese economy and society by inflation is emphasized. Inflation destroyed the middle classes in China and made them welcome the Communists, who were committed to monetary stability along the lines of nineteenth century classical economics. With July 1937 as a base of 1, September 1948 Chinese prices were 8,740,600. Although Chiang's associates profited from the inflation, middle-class savings were wiped out, radicalizing the victimized savers. That inflation not only had momentous results in the Far East; it also provides a clear warning about America's contemporary monetary policies. REVIEWED BY LEONARD P. LIGGIO / *History* (820 pages) / LR Price \$6.95

DARKNESS AT NOON

By Arthur Koestler

THE ENORMOUS ROOM

By e. e. cummings

A theme is common to both novels: unjust imprisonment. Yet the strong narrative form used by Arthur Koestler in *Darkness at Noon* and the delicate, painterly edge to e. e. cummings' *The Enormous Room* destine the books to appeal to altogether separate tastes. To the excellent fortune of all libertarians, both Koestler and cummings choose to portray a noble—and in the former instance, a tragic—struggle of the individual spirit against the barbarisms of the State.

Darkness at Noon is the story of Soviet Commissar Rubashov, a hero imprisoned by his former comrades during the Stalinist thirties. The final Moscow Trials are about to commence, and Rubashov has been chosen as a scapegoat to provide an "official" explanation for the State's problems in justifying to the Allied world Soviet trade with the Nazis, industrial sabotage in the aluminum trust, and a fabricated attempt on "Number One's" life.

Koestler takes us on a voyage inside the questioning mind of Rubashov as he undergoes arrest, imprisonment, minor torture, trial, and punishment. The middle-aged Soviet leader allows his thoughts to drift back to the period of the Revolution, when idealistic spirits ran high and the followers of Lenin sincerely believed in the ultimate establishment of a world-wide, collective society. The libertarian reader enjoys a privileged vantage point as he or she sees Rubashov's disillusionment with the rise of totalitarianism under Stalin, more so than the reader who takes a purely historical perspective, because the libertarian understands the logical consequences of Leninism.

This places the libertarian in a position to understand *Darkness at Noon* as a tragedy, while the average reader will see Rubashov as merely a political martyr. Koestler apparently did not wish to brave criticism from non-Stalinist collectivists, for throughout the novel, it is possible to conceive of the Stalinist era as a corruption of a somewhat-valid dream. This is fine stuff for well-meaning statist who fail to read the author's fine print.

For if Rubashov is to be taken as a tragic hero—and I think Koestler intends it that way—he must undergo a moment of recognition of a tragic flaw, an error in perception made somewhere along the way. If Rubashov is simply a "principled" Communist in an era of "unprincipled" communism, he is not a tragic hero. But the tension and excitement of the novel is that Rubashov fails to give in to this temptation. The uneasy recognition that his entire life has been lived on incorrect principles, which comes to him moments before his death sentence is to be carried out, makes Rubashov a noble figure. He finally sees that "The infinite was a politically suspect quantity, the 'I' a suspect quality. The Party did not recognize its existence."

The Enormous Room is a loosely-fictionalized record of the period cummings spent in a French concentration camp during World War I, falsely accused of treason. Like Koestler, cummings gives us a grim, and sometimes sickening view of prison life, and the cruel French plantons are, like the Russian officials, grotesquely physically scarred.

But cummings is more interested in contrasting the regimented brutality of prison with the countless examples of warm and infinitely-varied human beings who share his enormous cell than in telling a single tale. He gives us anecdotes, and men like The Bear, "a big, shaggy person, a farmer... an anarchist," and tells us, "I am partial to bears."

cummings the poet is demonstrating a fine libertarian principle, a sharp focus on the merits of the individual, while taking frequent pot shots at the "great and good nations" which "demanded of their respective peoples the exact antithesis to thinking." His exquisite word-portraits should make many more contemporary wordsmiths blush for shame at their own inadequacy.

A delightful book, much more than a novel, *The Enormous Room* is something you will enjoy entering many, many times. REVIEWED BY C. RONALD KIMBERLING / *Fiction* / *Darkness at Noon* (216 pages) LR Price \$1.50 / *Enormous Room* (332 pages) LR Price \$3.95

INTRODUCTION TO MUSICAL LISTENING: A GUIDE TO RECORDED CLASSICAL MUSIC

By John Hospers

PART XIII: CHORAL MUSIC OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

After Palestrina, Des Pres, Victoria, Byrd, Bach, Mozart, and Haydn, what music could possibly be anything but anticlimactic? Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" is undoubtedly a great choral work, though it is decidedly unsubtle when compared with Bach's or Mozart's works in the same genre, and I can think of at least 50 Bach choral works which I would consider superior to it. Yet the huge choruses, when they do not sound as if the singers were simply screaming on the high notes, do have an elevating effect. Karajan has two fine recordings of this work, but (since Toscanini's incomparable performance has been removed from the catalog) the best available recording today is the one by Jochum on Philips 6799001 (2 records).

Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatori Cherubini (1760-1842) wrote a "Missa Solemnis" that is well worth hearing (Vanguard 10110/1). Schubert wrote a number of listenable masses, including the lyrical Mass in G (Decca 790091), the somber Mass in A-flat (DG 139108), and the dramatic Mass in E-flat (Decca 79422). Though worth your attention, they are not great Schubert. Nor is Brahms' monumental "Deutsche Requiem" particularly great Brahms. It is impressive, somber and moving in its first two sections, but not on a par with his chamber works, concertos, and symphonies—although it is very much worth hearing (Klemperer on Angel S-3624, 2 records). The "Requiem" of Dvorak seems to me easily forgettable. As for the masses by Liszt, I consider them contrived bombastic claptrap.

Music IN REVIEW



BERLIOZ: REQUIEM / LR Price \$14.95 (List \$15.98)

BERLIOZ: TE DEUM / LR Price \$6.95 (List \$7.98)

FAURE: REQUIEM / LR Price \$2.95 (List \$3.98)

In my opinion there are only four great choral masterpieces of the nineteenth century. Two of them are by Hector Berlioz (1803-1869). The first is the "Te Deum" for chorus, orchestra, and organ, and I suggest that you begin with it since it is a less ambitious work. It is superlatively performed by Colin Davis on the recording offered by LR this month. The power of each movement is cumulative, and the climax leaves one in a stunned (though not necessarily reverent) silence.

Then turn to Berlioz' greatest work, the "Requiem"—one of the most majestic works in all of music. It calls for 720 performers, including two orchestras, two choruses, numerous soloists, and four brass choirs. It takes an excellent stereo system just to get all the music to your ears. There is now a quadrophonic recording of it (and this is one of the few works that really needs it), but for the majority of us who lack this new equipment, I suggest as the best all-round recording the inspiring rendition by Colin Davis available from LR (2 records). If you hear this work a hundred times, each time you will hear new things, and nuances of feeling unsuspected before will be evoked, even more than in Berlioz' "Romeo et Juliette." The "Deus Irae" section is totally shattering, overpowering the listener with its primordial impact, and the "Offertorium" is quiet and reflective, with grief, resignation, and muted hope all at the same time. ("This surpasses all," said Franz Liszt when he heard it.) The "Requiem" is an unforgettable experience.

The third great choral masterpiece of the nineteenth century is the "Requiem" by Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901). Whereas the Berlioz is stately and majestic, the Verdi is intense with fire and passion (in the "Deus Irae") and meltingly lyrical (e.g., in the "Sanctus") by turns. There is not a line of padding in this whole work, not a line that is not "total inspiration." It is undoubtedly Verdi's greatest work, the capstone of his long career as a composer. The most perfect of all recordings of it was Toscanini's, but since RCA Victor has long since deleted it from the catalog, my own preference is for Solti's performance on London 1275 (2 records), since it does justice equally to the dramatic power and savagery of some

parts and the quiet tenderness of others. Vocally the best performance is probably Guilini's on Angel S-3649. Ormandy's and Bernstein's are also excellent. And do not forget the dramatic "Pezzi Sacri" ("Four Sacred Pieces") which Verdi wrote when he was 85 and still at the height of his powers. Get either Guilini's version on Angel S-36125 or Mehta's on London 26176.

The fourth great achievement of nineteenth-century choral music is the exquisitely tender and quiet "Requiem" by Gabriel Faure (1845-1924), written in 1887. There is no roll of drums or clashing of cymbals here, nor even high drama, just a quiet and reflective peace and calm. This work also is a "must" for every collection. The low-price record available from LR has the fine performance of Willcocks and the King's College Choir of Cambridge. But there are other good recordings: Angel S-35974, Nonesuch 71158, and Turnabout 34147.

And so we have two atheists (Verdi and Berlioz) and one deeply religious composer (Faure) writing amongst them the greatest choral work of a century. A man of simple faith was Anton Bruckner (1824-1896), who wrote, in addition to his symphonies, a fair amount of choral music, of which we have on records several versions of the Mass no. 2 in E Minor, the Mass no. 3 in F Minor ("The Great")—of which I recommend the recording on DG 138829—and the "Te Deum," which you can get in a two-record set coupled either with the Symphony no. 7 (Philips 802759/60) or the Symphony no. 9 (DG 2707024). I still prefer Bruckner's symphonies, but the choral works are certainly well worth hearing.

Now to the twentieth century. I will point out just the highlights, but there are quite a few of them:

1. The "Slavonic Mass" by the Czech composer Leos Janacek (1854-1928) is a rugged and powerful work by an extremely talented and original composer. You may be surprised by the musically innovative character of much of this fine work (on DG 138954), as well as that of Janacek's pieces for male chorus (Nonesuch H-71288).

2. The Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly (1882-1967) wrote two powerful choral works, "Te Deum" and "Psalmus Hungaricus," both on Artia ALP-152.

3. The music of Frederic Delius has already been discussed earlier in this series. But his most ambitious work, and in my opinion his masterpiece, is the choral work "A Mass of Life," powerfully set to the words of Nietzsche's *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. If you do not know this work, you have a treat in store (Angel S-3781, 2 records). Delius' "Requiem" is well performed on Seraphim S-60147, but it is not a towering work like the "Mass."

4. The great Russian composer Sergei Prokofieff wrote a moving choral work, "Alexander Nevsky" (for Eisenstein's 1936 movie of the same name), which many consider his finest single work. A performance in Russian is preferable to one in English. I prefer the one by the U.S.S.R. Symphony on Angel S-40010. Two good low-cost recordings are the performance by Schippers on Odyssey Y-31014 and that by Alexandrov on Turnabout 34463.

5. An unduly neglected but first-rate choral composer is Ralph Vaughn-Williams, whose symphonies we have already considered. I recommend his "Magnificat" on Angel S-36819, and his "Mass in G Minor" on Angel S-36590 (with his "Mystical Songs" on the other side), as well as his "Oxford Elegy" on Angel S-36699. But most of all I recommend Angel S-36751, which contains two of Vaughn-Williams' choral masterworks, the "Sancta Civitas" and the "Benedicte." You will find them a real treasure-trove—rich, powerful, and full of feeling.

6. Much fine choral music was also written by the French composer Francis Poulenc, for example his "Stabat Mater" on Angel S-36121 and his pulsing "Gloria in G" on Angel S-35953 (or on RCA LSC-2822, on which you also get the Stravinsky "Symphony of Psalms"). But most highly of all I recommend his "Mass in G," which is sung a cappella; the entire performance lasts only about 15 minutes, but it is a work of great intensity and harmonic fascination. Poulenc's frequent preoccupation with "tinkering around with the medium" is here entirely absent. We have a piece with great economy of means and very great aesthetic rewards. You can get it well done and inexpensively on Seraphim S-60085.

7. Igor Stravinsky, the most influential composer of our time, wrote some highly innovative choral music, of which the most accessible (to the listener who does not care for innovation for its own sake) is the "Symphony of Psalms," done with power and conviction by Robert Shaw

(Continued on page 4)

Hospers— (Continued from page 3)

on RCA LSC-2822 (with Poulenc's "Gloria" on the other side), or, if you want a more recent and technically superior recording, Ansermet on London 6219 (with Stravinsky's "Les Noces" on the other side). In addition, you might listen to Stravinsky's three choral works "Cantata," "In Memoriam," and "Mass," all together on Columbia MS-6992 and conducted by Stravinsky himself.

8. The French composer Olivier Messiaen (1908-), a famous organist and composer for organ, has written "O Sacrum Convivium," recorded on Argo ZRG-662 (with works by Durufle, Faure, and Poulenc on the other side), which is well worth having.

9. The American composer Alan Hovhanness (1911-) has written a fine "Magnificat," which is now out of print, so I shall recommend instead the record (CRI-S-221) containing his "Ave Maria," "Christmas Ode," and "Easter Cantata."

10. The French composer Arthur Honegger (1892-1955) wrote a great deal of music which is engaging but not (to my mind) moving, with the

single exception of his lovely "Christmas Cantata" for symphony orchestra, chorus, and organ (London 25320). Combining renditions and adaptations of various Christmas pieces, it reaches a really stunning climax, such as one would not have expected from hearing most of his other works.

11. I have saved the best for the last. My own favorite choral work of the twentieth century is by the French composer and organist Maurice Durufle (1902-). It is the apt twentieth-century successor to the nineteenth-century "Requiem" of Gabriel Faure and has the same emotional quality. The Durufle "Requiem" is quiet, tender, and haunting—by turns melancholy and hopeful, leaving one in a state of quiet exaltation. The only available American recording has been removed from the Schwann catalog, and so you must get it on the French Erato label (LDE-3098). As a source of total musical relaxation and peace, this work can be compared with only a few others: the Faure "Requiem," the second movement of the Handel Concerto Grosso no. 6 (Op. 6), and the final choruses of the Bach "St. Matthew Passion." (Next month: The first part of Jeff Riggensbach's new series on the world's great literature.)

Nock— (Continued from page 1)

a person who had some similarity to Nock, believe that the house of intellect should consist of a community of scholars, but that is where the similarity between the New Left and Nock ends. Nock was never blinded by the illusions of a perverted equalitarianism, and he was always convinced that the association of scholars would and could of necessity be comprised only of a very small elite minority.

Nock thought it absurd and palpably false to suppose even for a moment that all people are educable, i.e., that all people are capable of feeling at home and dealing comfortably in the realm of abstract ideas and high culture. On the contrary, only a very few people can ever "see things as they are." It is only these few who can be truly educated in the ways and ideas of the Great Tradition of Western culture.

The key distinction which must be made is the distinction between education and training. This is a distinction which clearly has not been made and maintained in twentieth century America. Education is the instruction of formative knowledge, the classical curriculum. Its purpose is to mature the mind, to promote right, experienced, and profound thinking. Training, on the other hand, is instruction in instrumental knowledge. Its purpose is to prepare one for a profession or a trade. Preparation to be a doctor, a carpenter, a computer analyst, or even an economics professor is simply training. It is not education. Everyone, other than the truly demented, is capable of being trained in a trade or profession. Only a tiny few, a remnant, as Nock puts it, are ever educable.

"That there are practical ranges of intellectual and spiritual experience, achievement and enjoyment, which by nature are open to some and not to all" is found by those imbued with the egalitarian mythology of American democracy to be repulsive. Rather than admit that most people are destined to remain "structurally immature" (ineducable) and let it go at that, and rather than openly and honestly make an attempt to refute this irrefutable fact of nature, Americans have tried to furtively circumvent the problem by simply calling all training education. In this way, America's "education" system is judged a success. However, true education is all but a lost art in the United States.

Egalitarian democracy and education, like oil and water, simply do not mix. It is a combination destined for failure. As Nock states, "The philosophical doctrine of equality gives no more ground for the assumption that all men are educable than it does for the assumption that all men are six feet tall. We see at once, then, that it is not the philosophical doctrine of equality, but an utterly untenable popular perversion of it, that we find at the basis of our educational system."

In a period of history as tumultuous as our own, we need all of the right, experienced, and profound thinking we can get. In order to get the education needed to produce that kind of thinking, we will have to take Nock much more seriously than we have heretofore. Nock's *The Theory of Education in the United States* is one of less than a dozen truly important books ever written on the theory of education. It is perhaps more timely now than when it was written. REVIEWED BY WALTER E. GRINDER / *Education* (160 pages) / LR Price \$10

SCIENCE AND SANITY

By Alfred Korzybski

LANGUAGE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION

By Samuel I. Hayakawa

Consider some propositions:

Each entity in the world is a unique individual, in a certain sense, a unique individual event, because it is the product, the outcome, of countless unique processes at work upon an earlier unique individual, and because it is the thing that it is only at a particular instant, never the same in every respect either before or since.

Concepts of real entities are open-ended classifications, sets of entities conceived as being of the same general kind in virtue of some shared characteristic(s) which certain of our purposes in living make it convenient for us to isolate from the flux of reality and focus attention upon.

A language is a collection of sensible symbols, each of which represents a concept and each of which may be combined meaningfully with some of its fellows according to a grammar, the rules of which have their origin in the observed connections in reality among the entities organized and subsumed by the concepts symbolized.

Thinking, in the sense of useful conceptual mental activity, is the fitting of the real entities one encounters in life into concepts as dictated by those of their characteristics which we find it most convenient to notice and the combining of these concepts into theories which can guide us to successful action (action which is consistent with and/or conducive to realization of our purposes).

Language is the tool of thought. Our minds are able to hold only a small number of sensible entities in immediate conscious awareness. Each concept subsumes a literally infinite number of entities, and the necessity of focussing one's immediate attention upon all of them at every prehen-

sion of the concept would make thinking impossibly difficult. Language, by substituting one sensible entity for each concept, enormously enlarges the number of concepts one can manipulate at once, thus widening the potential application of one's theories. But if one obscures the distinction between the concept and its symbol, if one imputes to the countless complex, discrete, unique entities subsumed by the concept the single, simple identity of the word, if one imputes to the countless complex, discrete, unique connections among entities of the real world the orderliness and regularity of the language in which we theorize—if one does all this, one loses the advantage concepts and language make possible, the creation of theories which, by more-or-less identifying, by identifying in general terms, the truth about the world, enable us to increase the chances of successful action—if one does all this, one ends, not with a system of useful general principles which one can confidently apply to one's life, while always checking its findings against his immediate sensory awareness of the unique situation itself, but with a system of absolute, inflexible rules which are reality instead of being generally true of reality.

The map is not the territory.

The first five of the foregoing propositions are mine; only the last is Alfred Korzybski's. Still, I learned the others substantially from him. Only their formulation is my own. And, with all due respect to Korzybski, my formulation may have it over his when it comes to succinctness, orderliness, and simplicity. *Science and Sanity* is a long, disorganized,

(Continued on page 5)

rambling, repetitious, and somewhat pretentious book, the kind of book (like the Bible and, if Wilkie Collins is right, *Robinson Crusoe*) you can pick up, open at random and expect to yield up some meaning-charged fragment.

It is impossible to know how many students Korzybski has driven away by his obstinate insistence that his ideas form a "Non-Aristotelian System," when what he means is that his ideas stand in opposition to what might be called "naïve Aristotelianism," the notion that order is in nature and that consciousness consists in nothing but opening up our heads and letting the world come pouring in "as it really is." He even clears this point up in his preface to the first edition of *Science and Sanity*, but untold readers of my own acquaintance have never reached that clarification. They were stopped by the phrase "non-Aristotelian" on the front cover.

Korzybski's is a theory above all inelegantly formulated. And there are those who claim that formulation is all Korzybski has to offer. Martin Gardner speaks of his "sound ideas borrowed from abler scientists and philosophers" and avers that "Korzybski made no contributions of significance to any of the fields about which he wrote with such seeming erudition." G. E. B. Charing, in his brief essay on Korzybski, writes that "everything in *Science and Sanity* is implicit in two pages of William James's *Principles of Psychology*." And Korzybski lists the James book in his exhaustive bibliography. But it is too easy to say Korzybski was unoriginal. It is easier still to say that anyone who thinks long, carefully

and in detail about pages 668-670 of the one-volume Great Books edition of James's *Principles of Psychology* will reach all of Korzybski's conclusions and maybe all of his insightful suggestions, in philosophy, psychology, mathematics, neurology, biology, and aesthetics. The fact is, Korzybski *did* think about James's two pages and he wrote his thoughts down so that the rest of us do not have to duplicate his decade of effort. His book is a masterpiece of a kind, a perverse, even maddening masterpiece, and one that deserves to be more widely read.

By all lights the most successful of Korzybski's students and, ironically, the man most responsible for what little legitimacy Korzybski's ideas now have in the academic world is Samuel I. Hayakawa. Hayakawa's success is ironic because the book which made it possible, *Language in Thought and Action*, is really no better a book than *Science and Sanity*. It is usually touted as "Korzybski Made Simple," as a popular, more easily understandable introduction to General Semantics. In fact it is, but only in its second half, which is called "Language and Thought." And even there errors abound: Hayakawa is much more philosophically naïve than Korzybski, and the crudity with which he attempts to discuss such issues as normative propositions, concept formation, and symbolism is truly staggering. And his attempts to explain the nature of literary art are muddleheaded from beginning to end. Still, the second half of his book *does* contain some highly intelligent and creative explanation and application of Korzybski's ideas. And, if you skip the first half and all the sections on art, you'll find *Language in Thought and Action* a valuable work indeed. REVIEWED BY JEFF RIGGENBACH / **Psychology-Philosophy-General Semantics / Science and Sanity** (806 pages) **LR Price \$15 / Language in Thought and Action** (289 pages) **LR Price \$5.95**

FREDERIC BASTIAT: A MAN ALONE

By George C. Roche III

THE LAW

By Frederic Bastiat

The face of the tyrant may change, but never his tactics, or his depredations. Collectivism, liked an aged whore, paints its face to hide the grotesqueries beneath. But the evil favors it offers are the same it peddled last year, or the century before.

The career of Frederic Bastiat offers ample proof of this assertion. Bastiat, the nineteenth century French economist, faced the same struggle against the demagogic power brokers that modern libertarians confront.

Frederic Bastiat: A Man Alone dwells extensively on Bastiat's experience in the French Assembly (1848-1850), where he was truly one man standing against a tide of socialism. During this period, the Assembly was a conglomeration of warring factions whose only common attribute was their target, the life and property of the individual. There were the representatives of the workers, demanding public employment and guaranteed incomes. And there were the representatives of the businessmen, who sought welfare for their clients in the form of tariffs, subsidies, and monopolies. Throw in for good measure the nationalists who believed that everyone's problems would be solved by a nice war, and sundry monarchists and Communists, all bent on establishing their own form of absolutism.

Into this arena of the power-mad stepped Frederic Bastiat, who can well be considered a forefather of libertarianism. A consistent defender of property, he opposed tariffs, subsidies, and monopolies as vigorously as he opposed forced charity. In his brilliantly satiric "Petition of the French Candlemakers" (for protection from ruinous competition by the Sun) he debunked the myth that prosperity can be achieved by limiting competition.

All of Bastiat's positions were consistent, consistently anti-statist. Realizing that, as Ayn Rand says, trade does not flourish on battlefields, Bastiat was a confirmed critic of French militarism.

Prior to the Revolution of 1848, Bastiat opposed attempts of the unions to communize France through the National Workshops. Yet when the reaction set in after the revolution, he argued forcefully against a measure to outlaw labor organizations.

That Bastiat was quick to defend even the liberty of his enemies can be seen in his defense of the socialist Louis Blanc, when the latter was tried for sedition. While conservatives flocked to the banner of Napoleon III, Bastiat was steadfast in his opposition to this harbinger of imperialism.

If your curiosity is aroused by the uniqueness of Frederic Bastiat, then you will certainly want to read this book. It contains an excellent documentation of the development of his philosophy, as well as his fascinating political career in the turbulent Second Republic.

One note of caution; the author is a conservative. As such, while discussing the ideological trends of Bastiat's era, he renders a grossly

distorted evaluation of libertarianism's defense of freedom. In the chapter "Conservatives And Libertarians" Roche asserts:

Libertarian is a coined word, taken by the advocates of freedom when the word liberal was rendered unusable. But it is worth recollection that the word libertarian stems from the same philosophic root as "liberal" and thus can potentially suffer the same corruptions. If we turn our backs on all past historic tradition, and on the idea of a Superior Power which presides over the universe, we are likely to find ourselves in a philosophic position in which no defenses remain against the super state.

In other words, the defense of freedom must be based on religion and tradition, else it is utilitarian and doomed to failure. Fortunately, only the aforementioned chapter is marred by such inanities.

The Law, Bastiat's best known work, can be read in conjunction with this biography to give the reader an overview of Bastiat's philosophy. In this political tract, recommended both for its brevity and its lucidity of expression, Bastiat examines the nature of the law, and its perversion by the State:

What, then, is the law? It is the collective organization of the individual right of lawful defense.

Each of us has a natural right—from God—to defend his person, his liberty, and his property. These are the three basic requirements of life, and the preservation of any one of them is completely dependent on the preservation of the other two. For what are our faculties but the extension of our individuality? And what is property but the extension of our faculties?

But when the State corrupts the law by stealing in the name of justice and suppressing in the name of order, it turns the law into an instrument of oppression:

The law has been used to destroy its own objective: it has been applied to annihilating the justice that it was supposed to maintain.... It has converted plunder into a right, in order to protect plunder. And it has converted lawful defense into a crime in order to punish lawful defense.

Rather than assuming that his opposition is ipso facto evil, Bastiat analyzes, and refutes, the theories which have led men to pervert the law. In the chapters entitled "Stupid Greed" and "False Philanthropy" he examines the motivation of both the social parasite and the misguided humanitarian.

Frederic Bastiat: A Man Alone and *The Law* are together an excellent introduction to the thought of this remarkable individualist, who pioneered the libertarian critique of state interventionism. REVIEWED BY DONALD A. FEDER / **Political Philosophy-Libertarianism-Biography/Frederic Bastiat** (256 pages) **LR Price \$6.95 / The Law** (75 pages) **LR Price \$2.50, cloth; \$1, paper**

THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE

By Herbert Spencer

Herbert Spencer's *The Man versus the State*, first published in 1884, has become something of a classic within the growing libertarian circle. Together with his earlier book *Social Statics*, in which he presents basic libertarian philosophy (such as the concept of rights and the ideal of the state as a voluntary association of individuals), it places Spencer in the foremost ranks of the great libertarians of history. John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty* is a thousand times better known today, and Mill's book does indeed deserve its present fame and its prominent place in most college curricula, but Mill is only partially and somewhat inconsistently libertarian. Starting with the libertarian principle that no person or organization may forcibly interfere with the voluntary choices of another except for one reason, the infliction of harm on others (never on himself), Mill muddies the waters in later chapters by defending on utilitarian grounds such things as the legitimacy of taxation on alcohol and tobacco.

But in Spencer's *The Man versus the State* there is no such inconsistency. It is Spencer, not Mill, who is the thorough-going champion of individual liberty. Spencer's work, however, has fallen into an undeserved eclipse, except among libertarians.

There has been no single loss to twentieth-century intellectual life greater than the oblivion to which public opinion has consigned this pioneer libertarian of the nineteenth century. In this far-seeing and prescient work, Spencer traces the growth of statism in Britain, the rise of bureaucracy, and the agitation for more State interference in the guise of humanitarianism, and with deadly accuracy he pinpoints the insidious effects of this trend. Britain in the late nineteenth century was much more *laissez faire* than the U.S. is today (though less so than Britain had been in the early nineteenth century), and the description Spencer gives of ever-encroaching government controls can be multiplied many times over today in current examples from newspapers and magazines. The same proposed legislation, the same dreary rationalizations, and the same humanitarian appeals are all surrounding us today with even greater virulence than in Spencer's time. The book can be read as a forecast of what will happen if his warnings are not heeded; the warnings were not heeded, and so the things that Spencer warned against have already come to pass. Because we have not heeded Spencer's warnings of 1884, we are now facing 1984.

Time and again, says Spencer, legislators vote to increase their own power through some humanitarian slogan which few voters can resist; seldom indeed do they see what the long-term effects of their measures are, though history is replete with accounts of them. "Food for the poor" was a slogan in Britain before Spencer wrote, but

it was not expected that the poor-rates would be quadrupled in fifty years, that women with many bastards would be preferred as wives to modest women because of their incomes from the parish, and that hosts of rate-payers [taxpayers] would be pulled down into the ranks of pauperism.

Legislators who in 1833 voted 30,000 pounds a year to aid in building school-houses, never supposed that the step they then took would lead to forced contributions now amounting to six million pounds; they did not intend to establish the principle that A should be made responsible for B's offspring; they did not dream of a compulsion which would deprive poor widows of the help of their elder children....

Nevertheless, all these consequences occurred, and for every ill effect of government interference that has come home to roost, a hundred others are proposed to remedy them. And this, Spencer foresaw, would only continue, because popular ignorance, plus public "education" (of which Spencer was the staunchest opponent), would only increase the stranglehold of the State upon the population. Through such a continuous propaganda barrage, the public would even come to favor them:

The more numerous public instrumentalities become, the more is there generated in citizens the notion that everything is to be done for them, and nothing by them. Each generation is made less familiar with the attainment of desired ends by individual actions or private combinations, and more familiar with the attainment of them by governmental agencies; until, eventually, governmental agencies come to be thought of as the only available agencies.

The readers of LR need not be reminded that this is exactly what happened. *The Man versus the State* is replete with quotable quotes of this kind. Reading the book is cold comfort for those who have spent years warning of similar trends in our own time. It should be required reading for all members of Congress and for all those who can still use the lesson of Spencer's book to try to reverse, even at this much later stage, the totalitarian trends against which Spencer's book is a blazing signal-beacon.

The introduction to the edition under review here was written in 1939 by Albert Jay Nock. Almost alone in the United States as a libertarian when he wrote it, Nock traces the development of statism since Spencer's time (his main target in the introduction is the then president, Franklin Roosevelt), and his final conclusion is unrelievedly pessimistic. He asks how the trend toward statism can be reversed. And he sees no viable way. "Even a successful revolution... would accomplish nothing," he writes. "The people would be as thoroughly indoctrinated with statism after the revolution as they were before, and therefore the revolution would be no revolution but a coup d'etat, by which the citizen would gain nothing but a mere change of oppressors." Had he lived to witness the rise of groups who wish to exchange the U.S. government for the governments of Moscow, Peking, or Hanoi, he would have had reason to exclaim, "I told you so." But had he lived to see the rise and growth of libertarianism in America in the 1970s, his bleak forecast might have been tempered with a cautious optimism. REVIEWED BY JOHN HOSPERS / *Political Philosophy—Libertarianism* (213 pages) / LR Price \$3.50

DIGGING FOR GOLD RAGGED DICK, and MARK, THE MATCH BOY

All by Horatio Alger

Between 1868 and 1899, Horatio Alger wrote over 100 "rags to riches" success stories. According to Quentin Reynolds, over 250 million copies of these books have been sold. As children, Carl Sandburg, Ernest Hemingway, Knute Rockne, Vince Lombardi, Napoleon Hill, and W. Clement Stone read and profited from them. Thousands of successful businessmen have credited Alger with motivating them.

The Horatio Alger stories have been attacked by numerous critics. As literature, argue the critics, they must be viewed as pulp fiction. The plots are weak, the stories poorly written, and the characters lack depth. They are formula novels. ("If you've read one, you've read them all.") Luck is used to extricate the protagonist from difficulties. Besides, argue the detractors, the influence of the books has been predominantly harmful. The books foster "the myth of the self-made man" and "the rags to riches myth." They are anti-intellectual. And, worst of all, they have been responsible for bringing the "common man" to the support of *laissez faire*!

Are these charges true? Let's briefly examine them.

The novels are pulp fiction. Alger's writing is on the level of most science fiction, detective, and western writers.

Are the stories similar to one another? Yes, after reading five or six Alger novels, one may find further reading less and less distinguishable from that which preceded it.

Many critics claim that luck, not personal merit, is responsible for the hero's ultimate success. Henry and Katherine Pringle claim that "no Alger hero was so silly as to rescue anybody with less than an AAA rating

from Dun and Bradstreet." Literarily, luck is a poor way of resolving the protagonist's difficulties. And it severs the connection between the work ethic and success.

These critics have missed Alger's point. He viewed the manipulation of external circumstances to reward virtue and punish vice as a moral, rather than literary, issue. Horatio Alger's Universe is profoundly just. Those who exhibit virtue and competence ultimately succeed, while the lazy, inept, or vicious fail—each to the extent of his flaw. Alger was emphasizing and illustrating certain moral issues—in a manner reminiscent of Voltaire's approach to *Candide*.

Alger is damned for suggesting that individuals can, by means of their own effort, raise themselves from poverty to affluence—without so much as a government loan. His novels are anti-intellectual because the heroes become businessmen. Had only one hero become a sociologist, welfare worker, or at least a columnist for the *New York Times*, Alger might have escaped this charge.

If Alger's stories about self-reliant, industrious, successful people instill an appreciation of *laissez faire* in the "common man," one might wonder whether the critics hate *laissez faire* or self-reliance and success.

Ragged Dick, *Mark, the Match Boy*, and *Digging for Gold* are three representative Horatio Alger novels. They provide a keen insight into the foundations of the work ethic, and the souls of Horatio Alger's critics. REVIEWED BY MICHAEL EMERLING / *Fiction* / *Ragged Dick and Mark, the Match Boy* (one volume, 382 pages) / LR Price \$1.50 / *Digging for Gold* (201 pages) / LR Price \$1.50

GOLD, SILVER SEMINARS ON CASSETTE TAPE

Save up to 70% over the price of admission paid by the hundreds
who attended these Seminars throughout the United States.

The increasing inflation-recession climate of the past few years has given rise to a new breed of investment experts whose recommendations of *alternative investments* have protected their clients and readers from the catastrophe that has befallen common stocks, bonds and commercial paper.

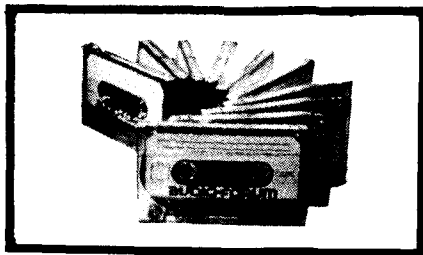
These men of vision, unlike the tradition-bound broker and banker have not been vainly waiting for a recovery of the market that may never come. They understand the inevitability of continuing inflation, the role of gold in international monetary economics and the certain deterioration of paper currencies.

These are the best of the "hard-money" authorities who have been proven correct in their recommendations as often as the economic spokesmen for the government and the brokerage firms have been proven wrong.

Some of these experts charge private consulting rates as high as \$1,000 per hour! Some of them publish newsletters that would cost you as much as \$175 per year. And you would have paid as high as \$375 to attend the seminars described below.

Inflation Survival Letter has made arrangements to offer you on-the-spot cassette recordings of the very best of these seminars at a mere fraction of what you would have paid to attend.

These cassette recordings are *unconditionally guaranteed*. If you are not completely satisfied for any reason at all, return the tapes within three weeks for a full and immediate refund!



speakers ranging from Senator William Proxmire, one of the Senate's fiscal watchdogs, to Colonel E. C. Harwood, the dean of America's "hard-money" advocates, a perfect blend of the theoretical and the practical has been achieved in this set of tapes.

Admission to this conference was \$200. The cost of the tapes is just \$75, a savings of over 60%! **Tapes 281-290 / 12 hrs. Price \$75.**

FINANCIAL SECURITY IN THE '70's

Speakers / Douglas Casey, James Lawlor, Wainwright Dawson.

This excellent presentation brings together three Washington, D.C. specialists whose themes unite into a well-balanced and informative seminar.

Douglas Casey delivers a superb and logically ordered statement on the origins of money, explaining how gold achieved its status as a monetary metal. Casey explains how banks have reached their present illiquid state and shows why a collapse of the banking structure is a strong possibility for the future.

Mr. Lawlor is a specialist in numismatic and bullion coin investments. He delivers an informative address with considerable practical information and advice for the potential investor in coins.

Wainwright Dawson is a specialist in the use of tax havens to minimize capital gains taxes. He discusses the various tax haven countries, distinguishes them from money haven countries and discusses the use of foreign bank accounts.

Altogether we consider this one of the better seminars we have attended from the standpoint of the amount of practical information dispensed. **Tape 265 / 2 hrs. Price \$20**

A SWISS BANKER DISCUSSES INFLATION

We have all heard of the "Gnomes of Zurich" and in November, 1974, the *Inflation Survival Letter* was on hand as one of the leading "gnomes" F. W. Schulthess, chairman of the huge Swiss Credit Bank of Zurich addressed the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

While concentrating mainly on inflation which he regards as the world's number one problem, Mr. Schulthess also touches on the conditions of business and industry, the effect of oil on world-wide inflation, currencies, exchange rates and balance of payment problems.

Mr. Schulthess explains why he believes the democratic institutions of the West are threatened by "stagflation" inflation coupled with unemployment or more simply put, an inflationary recession. Mr. Schulthess warns that a tidal wave of price increases is now flooding the world... and that the western world seems to be "heading for a severe crisis."

Mr. Schulthess then goes on to analyze the causes of this international monetary crisis and outlines the actions which he believes the nations of the West must take in order to avoid economic collapse.

A superb and enthralling speaker whose knowledge of international monetary economics is on a level with any expert we have ever encountered. Mr. Schulthess' address is useful and informative. **Tape 234 / 42 mins. Price \$7.50**

WEALTH PROTECTION SEMINARS

Speakers / Anthony T. Easton, Jerome F. Smith, James L. Cawdry, James M. McKeever and Don Stephens.

The Wealth Protection Seminars were conducted in five cities in September, 1974. This is a live recording of the New

York presentation and includes the complete question and answer period following each speaker's presentation.

The five "hard-money" experts cover *gold and gold related investments, silver and silver related investments, tax havens, money havens, foreign currencies, foreign banks and personal survival and retreat havens*. The result is a compact seven hour training course in alternative investment techniques.

Each speaker is a recognized authority in his field. Their specialized presentations bring you a more detailed and expert insight into each area than any single speaker possibly could.

Over 500 persons paid \$120 each to attend these seminars, yet the complete set of tapes are yours to play and replay for just \$60—half the cost of admission. **Tape 270 / 7 hrs. Price \$60**

OTHER CASSETTE TAPES AVAILABLE

- ☐ Greaves, Percy, *The Nature of Economics and The Theory of Value*, Tape 153 / 89 minutes \$9.95.
- ☐ Greaves, Percy, *The True Monetary History of The 1929 Depression*, Tape 154 / 147 minutes \$14.95.
- ☐ Hazlitt, Henry and Rogge, Benjamin, *Economics in One Lesson and Is Economic Freedom Possible* (two lectures), Tape 106 / 61 minutes \$8.50.
- ☐ Read, Leonard, *Mainstream of Human Progress; I, Penicillin; and Sources of Governmental Authority* (three lectures), Tape 105 / 65 minutes \$8.50.
- ☐ Rothbard, Murray, *Introduction to Free Market Economics* (16 lectures with graphs and charts), Tapes 301-316 / 16 hours \$137.50.
- ☐ Rothbard, Murray, *The Case Against Wage and Price Controls*, Tape 127 / 44 minutes \$7.50.
- ☐ Von Mises, Ludwig, *Why Socialism Always Fails*, Tape 155 / 86 minutes \$9.95.

RUSH ORDER FORM TODAY!

Inflation Survival Letter

422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

☐ I enclose payment of _____. Please send me, postage paid, the following tapes:

Tape Number	Amount
TOTAL	

PLAYER-RECORDER ALSO AVAILABLE

General Electric Cassette Player-Recorder, G.E.'s top-selling player-recorder, model M8455. Attractive and convenient. Operates on AC cord or batteries. \$49.95. If purchased with any tapes only \$44.95—a saving of \$5. Please enclose payment.

SUBSCRIBE TO I.S.L.

☐ Also enter my one-year (26 issue) subscription to *Inflation Survival Letter* at just \$20—a savings of 33% over the regular annual rate. I will receive, as a free bonus, a copy of your 32-page *Inflation Survival Manual*. And, I may cancel my subscription if I am not satisfied and receive a full, not partial refund.

853

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



Theodore Sturgeon

All of the stuff listed in the box below is science fiction. Before you wrap it up in a colored funny paper and consign it to the twenty-fifth century along with Buck Rogers and Japanese monster films, study the assertion that Nabakov writes science fiction. (Hereinafter sf. "Sci-fi," by the way, is a term used only by those who consider themselves really hep.) So do Pynchon, Burroughs, Updike, Golding, Kozinsky, Vonnegut, Sparks, and many more. So did Bellamy, Poe, Cyrano, Lucian of Samothrace, and Ezekiel—when he saw that flying saucer. And still many more.

Definitions are called for, and definitions come from all over. The trouble is that no one (except the accomplished author, editor, and teacher Damon Knight) has ever come up with one that didn't leak, or that did not exclude some forms of sf. An essay of mine in the *New York Times* demonstrating, I thought conclusively, that sf cannot be defined at all, got me a commission from the *Encyclopedia Americana* to define sf!

THE SCIENCE FICTION HALL OF FAME, Vol. I /
Robert Silverberg, ed. / 672 pages / LR Price \$1.75

**THE SCIENCE FICTION HALL OF FAME, Vols. IIA
& IIB /** Ben Bova, ed. / IIA, 572 pages; IIB, 559
pages / LR Price \$1.75 ea.

THE MOON IS A HARSH MISTRESS / Robert A.
Heinlein / 302 pages / LR Price \$1.25

THE PAST THROUGH TOMORROW / Robert A.
Heinlein / 830 pages / LR Price \$1.95

WOMEN OF WONDER / Pamela Sargent, ed. / 285
pages / LR Price \$1.95

THE FEMALE MAN / Joanna Russ / 214 pages / LR
Price \$1.25

THE GREAT EXPLOSION / Eric Frank Russell / 160
pages / LR Price \$1.95

THE SYNDIC / C. M. Kornbluth / 223 pages / LR
Price \$1.95

At this point, and not so parenthetically, permit me to utter a cry in this wilderness of definitions. Our entire culture, especially in the areas of politics and education, has fallen into the hands of the taxonomists. Haven't you spent entire evenings, seminars, courses, striving for definitions without ever having really reached the thing defined? "Ha!" someone shouts with the voice of discovery, "that's Jungian!" "What that was," someone says after hours of studious dialog, "that was a left-wing splinter group from the Fourth-and-a-half International." Heads nod sagely, and they can go on to something else, never realizing that the function of definition (and a most useful one it is) is to supply a handle with which to hold something so that you can examine it. This last clause seems to have escaped too many of the thinking establishment, and I have shelves full of volumes, mostly from Academia, to prove it. In the simplest possible language, a definition is not the same thing as an understanding. Understanding sf is rather like understanding poetry, or love. The more one experiences it, the wider its parameters are seen to be, and the greater its defiance to definition. As Heisenberg so perceptively pointed out, the closer your measurements get to the very core of things, the greater your interference with the thing measured.

Okay: define sf. Sf, says a prominent editor in the mainstream (a fan and writer of sf), whose name will not be mentioned unless he cares to mention it himself, is

realistic speculation about possible events, based on adequate knowledge of the real world and on a thorough understanding of the nature and significance of the scientific method. To be science fic-

tion, a story must be about a situation in which conditions are, in some way, different from the here-and-now; and the difference must be essential to the story, with a human (Homo sapiens or otherwise) problem arising from or significantly affected by the difference.

If it were my desire to be troublesome, I should demand a set of subsidiary definitions for "possible," "adequate," "the here-and-now" (whose?) and most especially "the real world"—a preoccupation of sf writers both new and seasoned for the past few years that is bringing forth a growing flood of examinations of the nature of reality and the problems of dealing with alternatives. But I want to be helpful, and therefore suggest that if "a thorough understanding of the nature and significance of the scientific method" means a respectful adherence to Aristotelian linear causality, and I think it does, then the above definition is quite suitable for Anthony Adverse and Love Story, but excludes most of the marvelous fugues of R. A. Lafferty (*Arrive at Easterwine*)—whose prose, by the way, could be read to an audience ignorant of English and still enchant them with its cadences—and many of the gall-drenched fulminations of Barry Malzberg. Where "an understanding of the nature and significance of the scientific method" applies to Joanna Russ and *The Female Man* I do not know.

It is to be understood that my own definition of sf is at odds with those of many sf adherents. Sf has always suffered internal strife, and has cliqued up into many cubbies. Sf's tireless historian Sam Moskowitz wrote a book about that, calling it *The Immortal Storm*, in which, and elsewhere, he muscledly defends his own concept of sf, which runs to nuts-and-bolts, rational technology, extensions of the solidly-based "known," all injected with his apperception of an element he calls the sense of wonder. He even gives a date (1953) on which sf fell off the rails and, in his phrase, "went commercial." Some segments cannot abide sf which is not future and/or space opera. All, however, cry foul when mainstream writers (by the way, how'd you like to define "mainstream"?) write inferior sf and don't call it sf, and go trundling down to the bank with a wheelbarrow, while the likes of Edgar Pangborn and Josephine Saxton go hungry and unnoticed by the so-called serious critics.

I WRESTLED WITH MY OWN DEFINITIONS of sf for a lot of years before I came up with the one which now satisfies me. First of all, I demand that it be good fiction, and that means people. People interacting with people, ideas interacting with people. Anything else is tract, and while I have no objection to tracts and manuals, I will not have them misrepresented as fiction. And as to the science in sf, "everyone knows" that science is guys in white coats holding test-tubes up to the light or twiddling toggles on black boxes. The Random House Dictionary gives six definitions of science, four having to do with method and with the arrangement and retrieval of data and the other two implying the same. For my purposes I repair to Partridge's *Origins*, and I find the etymological roots in *scientia*, a Latin word which means only and solely "knowledge." To me, sf is Knowledge Fiction.

Beyond that, the effort at definition must become similar to that made toward defining poetry and love, and does best with the roundabout and the sideways. "Poetry must not mean, but be." "Love is when..." ("Love," said a girl I once knew, "is when, if he wants to get naked and paint himself green every morning and stand on his head and I don't understand why, I'll go out and buy the paint.") Sf is when you have a story before you, and if you take out the *scientia* and the whole thing falls apart, it was sf. If a narrative endures, it is the cowboy story written for Mars instead of Arizona, and I'll have no part of it.

This way I can excuse myself from sf's intramural warfare, and happily surf on its New Waves and Old ("New Wave" is the experimental, dadaistic, psychological, inner-space, sexual, and "literary" sf that Sam Moskowitz hates so much) and enjoy the marvelous truth that sf, like love and poetry, has no parameters.

Back, then, to the Sage of Madiera Beach, Damon Knight, who said, "Sf is what you happen to be pointing at when you are talking about it."

If I were asked by someone who had never read any sf to recommend a reading list, I should at first have to reveal to him that he has indeed read sf, if he has read much of anything. I would mention Nevil Shute's *On the Beach* as a near-future, atomic doom story, Crichton's *Terminal Man* and *The Andromeda Strain*, Nabakov's *Invitation to a Beheading*, an alternate-universe story, Golding's *Lord of the Flies*.

3E FICTION

Flies, which not only takes off from a global disaster but is first-order sociological sf in its exploration of the origins of religion, of nations, and of war. I would probably go on for a long time: *Seven Days in May*, *Dr. Strangelove*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Bellamy*, *Thomas More*, and *Plato* in their designs for perfect societies.

For a tyro's first choice of unabashed sf, however, it would be difficult to find a better initiation than the *Science Fiction Hall of Fame*, Volumes I and II. Volume I is short stories, Volume II novellas and novelettes. Chosen in successive ballots by the members of the Science Fiction Writers of America, these are the cream of the sf crop up until 1962, when a line was drawn. There will be more volumes, and that is an exciting thought. Volume I is short stories, and a chunkier, more wonder-full bedside book has never been printed. Volume II is in two parts, A and B, and contains close to 400,000 words. Of all the forms, I like the novelette best. It is long enough for development—"wingspread"—and short enough for neatness and force.

NATURALLY there is solid representation of the so-called Old Wave in these books, from Wells' *Time Machine* on up. For an introduction to later evolutions in sf, one must recommend the three giant anthologies of original stories edited by Harlan Ellison: *Dangerous Visions*, *Again, Dangerous Visions*, and the forthcoming *The Last Dangerous Visions*. There are short stories and long ones, fine examples of new freedoms and new power, of new writers, old hands, women (and some of these are as good as any writers anywhere) and the editor the editor. Ellison has been roundly beaten about the head and ears because of these multifarious exhortations, which are abrasive, offensive, often obscene, and always pertinent and to the point. I am never so exasperated by Ellison that I lose my gratitude for having been, not only provoked, but informed, and I fail to see why those who object to his personality do not simply skip his comments and go on with the stories, which are marvelously selected and which, many of them, would not exist were it not for the editor's fists and decibels. Carping at his rubrics shows the kind of blind spot exemplified by the critic of television who has forgotten that the device has an off-switch.

To speak of modern science fiction is to speak of Robert A. Heinlein, who a few weeks ago received the Science Fiction Writers of America's first Grand Master Nebula Award. His contributions to the field have been enormous. One thinks, of course, of his prestigious *Stranger in a Strange Land*, but there are so many things to say about him and his work that time and space become exasperations. *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress*, for example, is more than a rattling good novel; it is a meticulous handbook for armed revolution in the most honored tradition of the events which began in 1776. In this case the colony is the Moon and the motherland is Earth, and he brings you breathlessly up to the triumphant line: "And the Moon was ours!"—around page 225 of a 450-page novel—a profound caution to red-eyed nihilists everywhere, everywhen. And then there's his *Future History*, a wonderful projection covering the next two millennia or so, into which his stories are placed. In chart form (which can be found in the collection *The Past Through Tomorrow*) one can see the lifespans of the main characters and the relationship of historical events and scientific and technical developments to one another. One line runs off the margins, top and bottom; this is the life of Lazarus Long, who was born in 1912 and lives through all of these events. He is the protagonist of *Time Enough for Love*, Heinlein's latest novel, and appears first in *Methuselah's Children*, which is included in *The Past Through Tomorrow*.

Reading Heinlein—a lot of Heinlein—is an interesting experience. The sweep of his imagination and the clean linkage of his plot structures, as well as the ingenuity of his technological devices and developments, cannot be faulted; there is no one like him. His characters are something else. One of them I find really fascinating; I call it the Jubal character. Jubal Harshaw is the crusty old second lead to Michael Valentine Smith, the *Stranger in the Strange Land*. He is also Lazarus Long, Johann Sebastian Bach Smith in *I Will Fear No Evil*, and Bernardo de la Paz in *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress*. A younger version of him appears in *The Door Into Summer* (an absolutely captivating book), in *The Puppet Masters*, in the well remembered *Gulf*, and others. I don't mean to say the Jubal character actually is all these people; it's just that they are cast from the same mold, and the mold is not too dissimilar from the author himself and, clearly, his projections of himself. This cannot be faulted

either, not when it produces so awesomely delightful a character—fast on his feet, fast in his head, resourceful, decisive, and capable of that real rarity in our culture, a towering, irresistible indignation. The character is cold-bloodedly, sometimes comically, cruel toward stupid people and stupidity itself, and yet, in the right places, movingly gentle and compassionate.

It is easy to throw rocks at Heinlein, especially when one has read only a little of him. He stands very tall on his own skyline and is an easy target. He is accused of fascism because of his space cadet stories, of male chauvinism because of his female characters (always strong, beautiful, available, and obedient) and of being, as befits his Midwest-cum-Annapolis beginnings, appallingly straight. And yet, throughout his works, and especially in the later ones, each one of these accusations can clearly be controverted. Probably the best handling of this phenomenon lies in the beautifully written introductory essay in Pamela Sargent's *Women of Wonder*, an anthology of stories by female sf writers. I shall not quote Ms. Sargent piecemeal; her piece is too well crafted and deserves to demonstrate its own structure; but the thrust of what she has to say about Heinlein's women (and mind you, she has earned her Lib credentials) is that the count isn't in on him, and may not be for a long time to come.

Women of Wonder is to be highly recommended, especially for the stories by Joanna Russ and Doris Piserchia. Women have contributed to sf for many years. One remembers with pleasure and admiration, from the late thirties and early forties Leigh Brackett, C. L. Moore, Jane Rice, and Judith Merrill, and later on Marion Zimmer Bradley, Kate Wilhelm, Katherine McLean, and others. It is within the last few years, however, that the real explosion in female authorship has occurred. All of the above still write, and to their ranks have come Josephine Saxton, Chelsea Quinn Yarbro, Patricia de Graw and a dozen, a score more. They bring to the field what they have always brought—a special kind of insight, a humanity which was absent, or almost absent, in earlier days. Is it really remarkable that a woman can understand rather better than a man how to get along with an alien species? Yet I do not want to suggest that they do what they do always differently from the rest of us. They're just damn good writers. One must remember that superior sf was being written long before even Lazarus Long was born, by a beautiful teenager called Mary Wollstonecraft.

BUT LET'S TALK ABOUT JOANNA RUSS. At an inexcusably early age she was teaching creative writing at Princeton, moved on to Cornell and is, at this writing, an associate professor at Colorado. She acquired a considerable reputation as a poet along with her sf, and her first novel, *Picnic on Paradise*, is a unique adventure story, beautifully written, with a noble, hardbitten guttersnipe of a heroine from the streets of ancient Athens scooped up in a "time net" and flung far into the future, where she is assigned to the rescue of a bunch of effete tourists on a grand but hostile world called *Paradise*. That was a few years ago, but hindsight shows clearly that she was sharpening her tools—claws among them—for a larger battle, having to do with the perennial injustices done to women by men. So she wrote *The Female Man*, and she really lets us have it. (The title, by the way, comes from the off-hand use of "man" in many contexts: Piltdown, black, Renaissance, work-, modern, cave-, and so on and on. Another kind of man is worth noting too, her title asserts. The female man.) I do urge you to get it and read it, and to read it again. It is not structured like other novels; it is not written like other novels. My only negative—I can't even say that—my only not-positive criticism of it comes in the form of a prayer that she has discharged the enormous pressures of injustice within her, not to abandon the battlefield in the future, but just so that a writer of her caliber can prevent herself from falling into obsession.

The Female Man exhibits clearly the usefulness of sf. No other field (I say again) except poetry has such a learning, such a cautionary potential. If you don't like the way society is doing things, you can, in sf, create another one more to your liking, give it a push, and see what will happen. A perfect case in point is an older book, recently reissued, by Eric Frank Russell. Though, in the literary sense, Russell is not in the same league with Joanna Russ, he has a wonderful tongue-in-cheek ability to test human aspirations against human stupidity. The *Great Explosion* of the title is the perfection of a faster-than-light drive which makes it possible and inexpensive

(Continued on page 12)

Book Briefs

BIOENERGETICS

By Alexander Lowen

"Lowen continues here to champion his thesis that the body is central to the individual personality and that it includes the mind, spirit, and soul. He tells how he developed the bioenergetic approach after years of study with Wilhelm Reich (who was also his analyst), and how Reich's body-oriented theory and therapy influenced his own work. Lowen outlines the exercises employed in bioenergetic therapy and cites examples of patients who have benefited from them in the treatment of stress, sexual dysfunction, anxiety, and other disturbances...."—*Library Journal* / **Psychology** (298 pages) / **LR Price \$9.95**

DOSSIER: THE SECRET FILES THEY KEEP ON YOU

By Aryeh Neier

"Dossiers are inherently negative, seldom aid later investigators, and inflict an irrevocable invasion of privacy on their subjects. The stigma a dossier pins on its subject may label him for life.... Neier, Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has documented here many injustices resulting from misleading, incorrect and/or unnecessary dossiers. He recommends greater attention to individual privacy and elimination of all but the most needed ones.... the book's message is important."—*Publishers Weekly* / (216 pages) / **LR Price \$7.95**

THE END OF INTELLIGENT WRITING: LITERARY POLITICS IN AMERICA

By Richard Kostelanetz

"This is sure to be controversial: Kostelanetz addresses himself to the issue of why certain writers are published and known while other writers of equal caliber are not. He shows how the communicative channels between intelligent writers and readers are clogged by commercial intermediaries. He exposes the tactics of the New York literary 'Mafia,' whose structure and membership he specifies.... The author knows the 'current scene' in great detail, and his muckraking is informative and righteously indignant."—Ralph Flores in *Library Journal* / **Literature** (480 pages) / **LR Price \$12.95**

BAKUNIN: THE FATHER OF ANARCHISM

By Anthony Masters

"Mikhail Bakunin, who said 'The passion for destruction is a creative passion,' and 'Freedom can only be created by freedom' is a shadowy figure for most people. Yet in view of our time's growing disillusion with authoritarianism, it could be that Bakuninism, for all its somewhat vague connotations, is in for a revival. Master's careful re-examination of the man, his writings and his life is therefore not only extremely interesting but possibly timely.... Bakunin admired Marx but disliked his authoritarianism; his dream of a society based on communalism and voluntary cooperation may seem hopelessly utopian. It's a powerful dream, nevertheless."—*Publishers Weekly* / (279 pages) / **LR Price \$9.95**

DE-MANAGING AMERICA: THE FINAL REVOLUTION

By Dick Corneulle

"With wit, tolerance and a wealth of quotable one-liners and insights, corporate dropout Dick Corneulle tells why he believes the 'soft' revolution of America's new generation is right on.... He wrote *Reclaiming the American Dream* and now, in this sequel.... shows how really 'unmanageable' our society is. He knows what today's 'de-managed' Americans—young, old, countercultural or merely 'independent'—are doing in many areas by common sense, intuition and enterprise that structured management hasn't done, can't do and never will do."—*Publishers Weekly* / **Political Philosophy** (147 pages) / **LR Price \$7.95**

NOWHERE AT HOME: LETTERS FROM EXILE OF EMMA GOLDMAN & ALEXANDER BERKMAN

Edited by Richard & Anna Maria Drinnon

"*Nowhere at Home* is an interesting and historically valuable selection of letters from the correspondence of two exiled American anarchists. The editors try to make their subject 'topical' by drawing parallels between the experiences of Goldman, Berkman, and contemporary Vietnam war resisters, but the real significance of these documents lies in what they tell us about American radicals and radicalism in the 1920s and 1930s. Each letter contains something of interest, whether philosophical (a confession of anarchist faith, a consideration of the role of violence in revolution) or personal (Berkman's almost pathological resentment of the demands made on him by the motherly Emma)...."—Harry E. Ritter in *Library Journal* / **History** (303 pages) / **LR Price \$12.95**

THE GOOD OLD DAYS— THEY WERE TERRIBLE

By Otto L. Bettmann

"The so-called 'good old days' in America were just that for the comparatively few who had it made.

"But, says Otto L. Bettmann, founder of the famous Bettmann Archive, for the average man—the man in the street—the good old days were usually a nightmare of deprivation, uncertainty and frequently downright fear....

"Bettmann... pretty well proves his case with more than 300 engravings, cartoons and photographs selected from 3 million in his archive, and by his accompanying comments....

"Here are some of the vignettes, sharpened by illustrations, drawn by Bettmann in the *Good Old Days* from the Civil War's end to World War II's beginning:

"• Air quality: pollution and stench from animal wastes, uncollected garbage, clogged sewers and industrial smoke made most city life a 'nasal disaster.' New York City's 150,000 horses each produced about 20-25 pounds of manure daily, which in dry spells, powdered by pounding traffic, covered clothing, ruined furniture and clogged citizens' nostrils.

"• Traffic: New York's Lower Broadway in 1872: 'What a jam. Stages, carriages, cartmen, expressmen, pedestrians all melted together in one agglomerate mess.' In summer, horse carts

with straw on their floors were a 'porridge of nausea'; in winter, 'rolling iceboxes.'

"• Housing: 'Decent accommodations at modest rentals were non-existent as a housing famine proved an economic calamity to the mass of city residents....' Between 1870 and 1906, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and San Francisco burned to the ground, a record unmatched in any country in the world...."—Victor Wilson in the *Washington Post* / **History** (207 pages) / **LR Price \$4.95**

CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

By Maria Montessori

"Written during the late 1940's, when the author was looking back at almost half a century of work in education, this work does not pretend to be a detailed explanation of how the Montessori schools were designed and operated. It is, rather, an explanation of Montessori's basic philosophy of child development and of how she came to hold her views. She believed that the basis of education reform must be built on the scientific study of man and his place in the cosmic order, and that we must seek an understanding of how the child learns in his psychological nature.... Her ideas are still relevant today."—Shirley L. Hopkinson in *Library Journal* / **Education** (137 pages) / **LR Price \$5.95**

THE COMPETITIVE ECONOMY: VOLUME I

Edited by Yale Brozen

"'Oligopoly' and 'concentration' may be pejorative to some but not to University of Chicago economist Brozen. He questions the theoretical work of Edward Chamberlain of Harvard and Joan Robinson of Cambridge in the '30s on the economics of so-called monopolistic and imperfect competition.... He has gathered a host of reprinted articles in support of his position. His names include some of the biggest in the business... Harold Demsetz, George Stigler, John McGee, Arthur Laffer, Kenneth Arrow, J. Fred Weston, D. T. Armentano, Neil Jacoby and Joseph Schumpeter. The Schumpeter reprint is a classic, 'The Process of Creative Destruction'.... A welcome and hard-hitting anthology."—William H. Peterson in the *Wall Street Journal* / **Economics** (450 pages) / **LR Price \$12.95**

THE PAINTED WORD

By Tom Wolfe

"Wolfe owes his new book to New York Times art critic Hilton Kramer. A year ago Kramer wrote that, when looking at a painting today, 'to lack a persuasive theory is to lack something crucial.' Immediately Wolfe had his 'handle' on what passes for Modern Art. As he explains it, the truth dawned on him that 'Modern Art has become completely literary' and exists only to 'illustrate the text' provided by some influential art critics who pontificate as theorists. As Wolfe sees it, there are two phases of the rites of art as practiced on the Greenwich Village scene from 1945 to 1975: the 'Boho Ball' (his term) where painters seek solace from their anti-bourgeois kind—and the 'Uptown consumption,' where radical chic takes over and a Jackson Pollock can turn up obscenely drunk in Peggy Guggenheim's drawing room and be lionized because some eminent critic had supplied the 'theory' that made him important and salable...."—*Publishers Weekly* / (128 pages) / **LR Price \$5.95**

Because you are a Libertarian, and because you read, you cannot afford to be without Libertarian Review!

... Low Rate Subscription Offer: A Full Year Of This Premier Libertarian
Journal (And An Important FREE Bonus Premium) For Just \$6

This advertisement carries a message of hope—hope that *ideas* can rescue individual liberty from indifference and oppression. "There is one thing stronger than all the armies of the world," observed Victor Hugo, "and that is an idea whose time has come."

Libertarianism is such an idea. It charts the course to a cultural and political renaissance. It provides the inspiration and the resources by which civilization may yet survive political and social disintegration.

Because you understand the effects of government economic policy—systematic inflation of the money supply, uncontrolled spending, overburdening taxation—because you are concerned with arrogant and oppressive policies that steadily erode your liberty because you are seeking economic and political freedom and a better world—you are the kind of person for whom *LIBERTARIAN REVIEW* is written.

WHAT IS LIBERTARIAN REVIEW?

LR, now in its third year, is the premier monthly review and commentary on books in every major discipline—philosophy and economics, science and history, psychology and politics, education and the arts—as well as works of fiction, science-fiction and poetry.

LR specializes in concise, tough-minded reviews of today's most important books. Sometimes the reviews sting. Sometimes they praise. *They are never dull!* What does the book say? How well does it say it? Is it worth your time and attention? *LR answers those questions* in a style that will challenge, intrigue and enlighten you.

LR's reviews are fair, critical and *biased in favor of liberty*. There is no pretense at a false "neutrality" in the pages of LR. We are concerned with liberty and justice without apologies to anyone.

LR has been called the outstanding intellectual publication of the libertarian movement. The very finest writers and scholars in the libertarian world review new books in their fields. LR's board of associate editors insures that the most important books in every field are considered for treatment in our pages. Every month *hundreds* of new works are examined in order to bring you reviews of the dozen or so which our editors consider most significant.

But LR doesn't merely review the best of *new* works. We regularly select the greatest of classical works to bring to your attention—works by Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Jefferson. And of contemporary classics as well, such as the work of Ludwig von Mises and F. A. Hayek.

Our book reviews will help you separate the good books from the bad, *saving you time and money* on dull, pointless books you might otherwise have purchased.

OTHER FEATURES IN LR

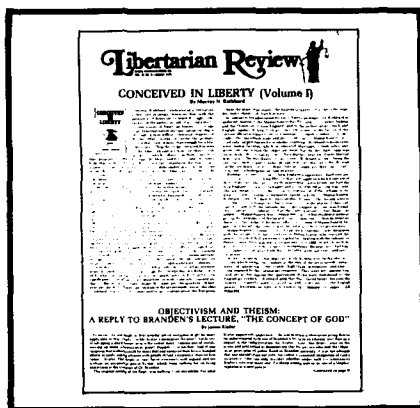
In addition to its regular book reviews, LR brings you other features indispensable to well-informed libertarians:

■ **AN INTRODUCTION TO MUSICAL LISTENING:** A GUIDE TO RECORDED MUSIC, a series written by John Hospers, the world-acclaimed authority on aesthetics, who has sorted through thousands of recordings to bring you a unique and comprehensive survey of classical recordings.

■ **SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LITERATURE**, a series to begin very soon, written by Jeff Rigenbach, a brilliant young West Coast writer and authority on literature.

■ **LR'S ESSAY REVIEW**, a monthly feature written by a renowned scholar in which a book, a movie or an idea serves as the "jumping-off" point for the development of the writer's theme.

■ **AN AFTERWORD FROM READERS, AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS**, LR's lively letters column in which spirited debate is aired over points made in book reviews. Here, *your* views can be expressed.



■ **A WORD TO OUR READERS**, news of interest to libertarians, announcements of lectures, courses and other events throughout the country. Virtually a libertarian *calendar of events* which keeps you aware of new developments in libertarianism.

A LIBERTARIAN WHO'S-WHO

The many distinguished libertarians whose writings have appeared in LR include:

■ **MURRAY N. ROTHBARD**, the well-known economist, historian, and social critic, whose countless articles and books (including the number one libertarian best-seller, *For A New Liberty*) would fill a small library.

■ **HENRY HAZLITT**, the eminent economist, former *Newsweek* columnist, author and essayist, whose writings over several decades have become a source of inspiration to countless libertarians.

■ **JOHN HOSPERS**, 1972 Presidential Candidate of the Libertarian Party, author of *Libertarianism* and many other works in philosophy. Chairman of the University of Southern California's Department of Philosophy.

■ **ARTHUR A. EKIRCH**, whose *Decline of American Liberalism* is a classic of libertarian historical analysis.

■ **HANS J. EYSENCK**, a scholar of world-wide renown. Professor of psychology at the University of London and author of the *I. Q. Argument*.

■ **JEROME TUCILLE**, the prolific young author of *Radical Libertarianism, Who's Afraid of 1984* and other books.

■ **ROBERT SHERRILL**, the prominent Washington journalist, whose biting and iconoclastic political reporting has appeared in scores of leading periodicals.

■ **FELIX MORLEY**, the Pulitzer Prize-winning former Washington *Post* editor, college president and long-time scholar of isolationism.

■ **THOMAS SZASZ**, the well-known libertarian psychiatrist, whose *Myth of Mental Illness* and many other books have revolutionized his profession.

■ **BARBARA BRANDEN**, whose new novel, long-awaited in Objectivist circles, will soon be published.

■ **ROBERT LEFEVRE**, the well-known libertarian philosopher, lecturer and author.

■ **HENRY B. VEATCH**, probably the best-known Aristotelean philosopher in the world. Author of the classic *Rational Man*.

■ **ALSO**, D. T. Armentano, Petr Beckmann, Walter Block, Peter Breggin, Allan C. Brownfeld, R. A. Childs, Jr., James Dale Davidson, Percy L. Greaves, Walter Grinder, Karl Hess, Tibor Machan, James J. Martin, Edmund Opitz, S. E. Parker, Sylvester Petro, Ralph Raico,

Donald I. Rogers, George H. Smith, Jarrett B. Wollstein and many others.

DISCOUNT BOOK SERVICE

As a special service to our readers, LR stocks over 250 titles including the classics of libertarianism. This mail service is available *only* to subscribers of LR at *significant discount* savings. We offer *same-day service* on these titles and we have on file many letters from customers commending the efficiency of our book service. This is *not* a book club—there is no obligation for you to make a purchase, nor is there anything to return to prevent a book from being sent. *But if you buy even an average number of books over the course of the year, the discounts may save you more than the price of your subscription!*

LOW-RATE SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

It's easy for you to find out if LR is all we claim. *Only \$6 for a full-year of service - 12 monthly issues.* This special trial-rate offer is being made for a limited time only, so please let us urge you to act *today*.

YOUR FREE BONUS

F. A. Hayek, recipient of the 1974 Nobel Prize in Economic Science, ranks among history's greatest libertarians. His work, not only in economics, but, in philosophy, sociology, and political philosophy as well, has served to inspire a generation of young libertarians. Murray N. Rothbard, a follower in the great Austrian School tradition of Hayek, has written an inspiring appreciation of Hayek's achievements. Entitled *F. A. HAYEK: AN APPRECIATION*, and including an interview with Professor Hayek conducted by LR contributing editor, Tibor Machan, this will be sent you absolutely *FREE*—as our way of saying thanks for mailing your order promptly (and enclosing payment to save us the cost of billing).

NO-RISK GUARANTEE

We are so certain that you will enjoy LR and profit from our mail-order service that we offer this unconditional guarantee.

After reading a few issues of LR if you are not fully satisfied, for any reason whatsoever, write and tell us so. We will send you a full—not partial—refund. No questions asked! Mail the order form without delay and your subscription will begin with the current issue. And you will join the select company of America's foremost libertarians.

LR promises you excitement, intellectual stimulation, exposure to new ideas, and discount savings in your book purchases. Don't delay. Mail the order form today!

I enclose \$6. Please enter my subscription to LR for a full year (12 issues) and send me, FREE and postage paid, "F. A. HAYEK: AN APPRECIATION." I understand that I may cancel my subscription at any time, for any reason, and receive a full refund—no questions or quibbling!

5841

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

Libertarian Review

410 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Knowledge Fiction— (Continued from page 9)

for humanity to break from its crowded home and spread out through the Galaxy. All kinds of cliques and sects, parties and utopias (if that is a word) suddenly have the opportunity to pursue their convictions on empty, welcoming worlds; and actually, Mother Earth is kind of glad to get rid of them. It is now 400 years later, and Mother Earth has decided to spread her protective wing over her children—that is to say, to establish an exploitative empire. How she fares, in the form of a mile-long space ship armed to the follicles and carrying soldiers, spacemen, and an ambassadorial staff, makes for hilarious and sharply pointed adventure. Of especial note is their final visit (which first appeared as the novellette "And Then There Were None") to a planet which has achieved a viable culture without the use of money—or government. It's worth thinking about.

The real master of this sort of thing was the late C. M. Kornbluth. With a bitterness and perennial fury unmatched anywhere until the advent of Barry Malzberg (watch out for that one; he burns) Kornbluth turned a jaundiced eye on all about him and never tried to conceal his disgust at the absurd conclusions to which he reduced them. His *The Marching Morons*, a short story, does a statistical projection of the dilution of intelligence in the gene pool by masses of fecund dumb-dumbs, while intelligent people intelligently reduce their birth rate. He takes us to a near future in which a tiny minority of smarts slave to protect a world of morons against themselves—a detestable, frightening, and uncomfortably probable future. In *The Syndic*, written more than two decades ago, he posits a world in which governments have collapsed under the weight of their own red tape and bureaucracy, and in which the Mob presides over an essentially anarcho-libertarian America. But then the rag-tag remnants of the exiled U.S. government reassert them-

selves—dooming the laissez faire society, for any vigorous attempt to defend it would make it no longer worth defending.

There is so very much more to be said about sf—sf on television, in the movies, and sf overseas, where it thrives. The most widely-read sf writer in the world is not Heinlein nor Bradbury nor Arthur C. Clarke, but Poland's Stanislaw Lem. Sf is highly favored in the USSR, and I strongly recommend *The Invincible* and *Hard to be a God*. These novels are written by brothers Boris and Arkady Strugatski, and the latter is one of the finest books of any kind I have ever read. There are sf publishers in Scandinavia, Italy, France, Yugoslavia, Argentina, and Brazil; in Japan, where it is hugely popular, and of course in England and Australia (which is at this moment hosting the World Science Fiction Convention). The only sf section of a national writers' union in the world is in Hungary. And a thing worth consideration is that a great many movers and shakers, super-thinkers and advanced technologists, as well as someone in almost every engineer's booth in almost every broadcasting studio, are sf enthusiasts. It was, until peace broke out, concealed from German intelligence that the largest block of subscriptions to *Astounding Science Fiction* during the war was at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; the second largest was at Hanford, Washington. Astronomer Carl Sagan is certainly enamored of the field; so is Marvin Minsky, head of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at M.I.T., whose staff of some 80 bright people is on the verge of producing a machine that can think. Little wonder that Academia has discovered sf and made it respectable; it no longer must, like pre-Mendelssohn musicians, go in by the servants' entrance, but has become a mother-lode of high-yield ore for the publish-or-perish fraternity. More than anything else, sf affords the only known pill against future shock. Drenched in extrapolations and alternatives, in disasters and survivals and alien ways of thought, sf people are resistant or immune to the tumbling panic of accelerating current events. REVIEWED BY THEODORE STURGEON

AN AFTERWORD FROM

To Each His Own Neighborhood

I was so mollified by Karl Hess' spirited review of Kotler's *Neighborhood Government* [LR, April] that I have almost forgiven Hess for the Victorian slur in *Dear America*. ("On the right there is an almost universal saturation with booze and promiscuity.") There has long been a latent tradition of distrust toward centralization in this country—a sentiment which the Libertarian Party would be wise to exploit. With something like 70% of the U.S. population on 2% of the land, there is ample room for great diversity among communities, expanding the individual's range of choice. That way, Karl can set up a town for those on the left who are, as he says, "good and kind and pure of heart." And us right-wingers can leave his town, and go on "brown-nosing and self-seeking," which can be fun too.

ALAN REYNOLDS
Contributing Editor
National Review, Reason
New York, N.Y.

I was interested to read Karl Hess' review of Kotler's *Neighborhood Government* in the April *Libertarian Review*. I agree with him that the best prospects for the future lie in small, independent social units—if only because the general availability of nuclear weapons will make anything large an inviting target for extortion, and in any case larger political units have historically required the threat of force by a central authority to hold them together, a threat that isn't too credible when those threatened have nuclear weapons.

Letters from readers are welcome. Although only a selection can be published and none can be individually acknowledged, each will receive editorial consideration and may be passed on to reviewers and authors. Letters submitted for publication should be brief, typed, double spaced, and sent to LR, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

However, I don't like the way he skirts the question of opting out. He contrasts his view of "social life" based on the "centrality of location" with the view of those who "retreat to their tax shelters or their distant suburbs." But of course the question "To organize or not to organize?" is independent of the question "To retreat or not to retreat?"; it is entirely possible to live in social isolation in the heart of a city, or to enjoy a tightly-integrated social structure in a rural area, tax haven or new country. I would enjoy hearing Hess' views specifically on the question of retreating.

To focus his thinking on this subject, [I suggest he] consider an analogy from Nazi Europe. Which Jews were more to be emulated: those of the Warsaw ghetto who faced the Reich with the "dilemma of when to smash local freedom" even though there was "not... much hope" of success—or those like my father, who saw what was coming, got out of Germany in 1936, and did his best to convince others to do so and helped make the necessary arrangements right up to the outbreak of hostilities? Admittedly, the people of the Warsaw ghetto are much more romantic figures, and there will be few monuments erected in honor of those like my father, but I for one am damn glad he chose to "surrender to the demons of historical inevitability and retreat...."

I also have reservations about Hess' participatory concept of local government. Most people who have been dragged to a tenants' association or PTA meeting would not be overjoyed at the thought that major decisions affecting their lives depended on the acts of such outfits. Hess has been involved in enough organizations, I'm sure, to know that even under "one-man-one-vote," the shots are called by those who put in the hours of behind-the-scenes spadework framing proposals, knocking on doors, etc. This is all very good for political animals like Hess who derive intrinsic satisfaction from this sort of activity. But those of us who have other hobbies might, I think, be more attracted by something on the lines, say, of Spencer MacAllum's "proprietary communities," which are administered by professionals for (or against) whom residents vote

with their pocketbooks by their choice of where to reside.

ERWIN S. STRAUSS
Silver Spring, Md.

"The Most Perceptive Review"

Many, many thanks for featuring Professor Petro's review of my book [*The Hundred Million Dollar Pay-off*] in your April issue. It was the most perceptive review the book has received to date.

DOUGLAS CADDY
Washington, D.C.

A Little Elucidation, Please

Would Professor Petro please explain what he means by [in his review of *The Hundred Million Dollar Pay-off*] "... what the big unions... did to Nixon and his cohorts just last year..." that shouldn't have been done—albeit less messily? And since when are unions "competing gangs"? I'd call them a cartel, which is, by definition a "reciprocally larcenous aggregate"....

BRIAN J. MONAHAN
Wichita, Kansas

Professor Petro?—KTP

Compulsory Unionism and Freedom of Contract

... In his review of *The Hundred Million Dollar Pay-off* Professor Petro appears to be questioning the constitutionality of compulsory unionism agreements.... Compulsory unionism agreements are simply the exercise of freedom of contract. But if the freedom to bargain or not bargain were granted, labor unions would not have the coercive power they now have.

Also, the solution is not to place restrictions upon political activities of labor unions. This is simply the common practice of using a coercive government

BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD BETWEEN PARENT AND TEENAGER

Both by Haim Ginott

In *The Man Who Laughs*, Victor Hugo tells of men who deform and disfigure the bodies of children. These men buy children. A child's body is pliable and waxlike; it can be molded. Narcotics and sleeping potions are used to render the victims insensible. During this period, the men twist, burn, surgically change, and distort the faces and bodies of the children. When they awaken, the children are unaware of what has happened. But they will grow into freaks and monsters.

Who were these butchers? The Comprachicos.

In 1970, Ayn Rand penned a critique of Progressive education. Progressive educators, notes Rand, need not buy children; the children are placed voluntarily under their care. A child's mind is delicate and plastic; it, too, can be molded. Drugs are unnecessary; the process is as painless as it is destructive. Progressive educators teach children to twist, distort, and subvert their mental processes. When the children graduate, they are relatively unaware of the damage. The scars are hidden. They have become mental cripples.

Who are these educators? The Comprachicos of the mind.

But these are only two bands of outlaws. There is another. Children may be surrendered to them or they may have their own. In the same way that a child's body and mind are malleable, so, too, is his emotional mechanism. It is an extremely fragile and sensitive instrument. The third band teaches children to disown, pervert, numb, ignore, and crush their inner lives. The process is sometimes painful, sometimes fun, sometimes confusing, sometimes boring. The children do not understand what takes place, but they trust the adults. As they grow, the children sense the damage, but they do not know what to do. They have become psychological dwarfs.

Who are the members of this third band of outlaws? Many of those who deal with children: teachers, parents, and others. And what shall this

group be called? The Comprachicos of the soul. (By "soul" I mean a person's inner life, the wants, feelings, fantasies, and thoughts he experiences first-hand.)

It is irrelevant whether these people are Comprachicos by malice and intention or indifference and habit. Their victims are crippled emotionally nonetheless. Motives do not alter facts.

Those who have acted from ignorance, false information, habit, or personal problems may feel regret and a desire to deal with children in a psychologically healthy, pro-life manner. If so, they will be pleased to know that proper ways of dealing with children have been developed. One of the best authors in this area of study is Haim Ginott. Ginott has written three brilliant books on adult/child relations, two of which are under consideration here.

Between Parent and Child and *Between Parent and Teenager* are landmarks in the psychology of human relations. They contain a wealth of information, far too much to discuss in a brief review. However, I can summarize Haim Ginott's basic approach to psychology. It is at once subtle and simple. He contends that the inner life, the first-hand experience of the individual is an integral part of human existence; it must be acknowledged and taken seriously. Mental health requires that one know what he wants, feels, fears, and hopes. It requires that one know what he experiences, and that he be psychologically free to express it or to refrain from doing so. To achieve this state, knowledge and skills are needed. These books provide both. And do so magnificently.

The damage done to people is often reversible. For the face and body, there are surgeons. For the mind, psychotherapy and *Principles of Efficient Thinking* may prove useful. And for the soul? Psychotherapy and the psychology of Haim Ginott. REVIEWED BY MICHAEL EMERLING / *Psychology* / Parent and Child (248 pages) / LR Price \$1.50 / Parent and Teenager (243 pages) / LR Price \$1.50

Readers, Authors, Reviewers

policy to try and correct the effects of other coercive government policies. The solution is to eliminate all coercive government policies and make individual rights inalienable.

In the exercise of property and contract rights of which a free market is composed, employers would be free to refuse to hire or to fire employees who insisted on joining unions, prohibit organizational activities on company premises, criticize unionization, and any other peaceful means to discourage unionization. Wage rates would then be at the level where all who sought employment could find it. Freedom does indeed solve problems.

BOB E. MURPHY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Satisfied Reader

Jared Lohdell says many fine things of J. R. R. Tolkien [*LR*, April] but tells us nothing whatsoever about *The Lord of the Rings* itself!

Tolkien tells the tale of the Great Ring, a ring of power fashioned by the malefic Dark Lord in times past, whose possession gives one immortality and invisibility. Long before, in ancient days, the Dark Lord had been defeated, his ring taken and lost to all by an act of chance. The Great Ring was considered lost beyond recovery and soon dropped from memory. The tale begins with the events of *The Hobbit*, a prologue to the trilogy, wherein the Great Ring is unearthed by accident. This dire news reaches the reincarnate Dark Lord, who will not rest until the ring is recovered and under his command, for with it he may wield power over all lesser rings and, thence, over all that lives in the world of Middle Earth.

The trilogy follows the adventures of Frodo Baggins, a gentle hobbit, and others who seek to defeat the Dark Lord by putting an end to the Great Ring. In *The Fellowship of the Ring*, Frodo meets his allies and pursues this quest; in *The Two Towers*, great battles are waged; and in *The Return of the King*, great things come to

pass. Although Tolkien speaks of hobbits, goblins, elves, dwarves, dragons, and—yes—even men, there is no simple air of the fairy-tale. There is pure adventure, horror, terror, loyalty, and a poignant nobility of spirit.

It is therefore astonishing that such inferior editorial judgement was exercised in accepting Lohdell's "review"—a bag of pedantry that communicates neither the content nor the essence of Tolkien's work. Such a useless review is disgraceful, and stands as the worst example yet of the perfunctory way that *Libertarian Review* treats literature at large.

MICHAEL DUNN
Seattle, Wash.

On behalf of those *Libertarian Review* readers—all both of them—who were unfamiliar with "the content [and] the essence" of *The Lord of the Rings*, I thank Mr. Dunn for his excellent précis. And I beg forgiveness for my "inferior editorial judgement." It was a gross instance of misfeasance on my part to assume that these readers—all both of them—were knowledgeable about the story of the Rings and thus to offer them what I thought was an insightful consideration of Tolkien's literary origins and his place in English letters, rather than the book report that would have better served their interests.—KTP

"A Right Jolly Old Elf"

Professor Veatch's review of James Kiefer's defense of theism [*LR*, May] was in a class of its own. Arguments in support of the supernatural enable one to see the works of Rand, Branden, and Smith in proper perspective.

Perhaps my motives are mercenary, but I would like to announce my forthcoming lecture demonstrating the existence of another supernatural being, Santa Claus. My lecture will begin with the premise that man is capable of laughter. In the words of the Mentor, "Man

is a being of volitional cheerfulness—he is free to laugh or not to laugh." But how is the faculty of laughter to be accounted for? Neither chance nor accident can explain why one laughs at humorous objects, for if they did, laughter would correspond to funny things only by merest coincidence. One might cry during the amusing and comic or laugh during the sad and tragic if laughter arose by chance or accident. Only if the faculty of laughter is designed for reacting to humorous events would there be the slightest reason to suppose that its responses are objectively valid. It is clear that the designer values comedy, good cheer, and smiles—that he is, in a word, jolly. Invoking the principle of parsimony, I posit Jolly Saint Nick to explain this unique phenomena.

I will further argue that, while natural selection may explain many things, it cannot explain laughter. This is no mere revival of design arguments—it is confined to a single case: human laughter, and the impossibility of accounting for it except by Santa's handiwork.

Of course, this argument for Santa's existence is not the only fruit to be gathered from my presentation. I will consider a large number of issues—the problem of sorrow ("Is Santa able to produce laughter in everyone, but unwilling, or willing, but unable, etc."), the sense in which Santa is omnijolly, whether Santa's all-pervading cheerfulness entails uncontrollable laughter, to mention but a few. As a special treat, I will include the ontological proof of Saint Nick's existence, viz., "Imagine a being more jolly than which no being can be conceived, etc."

It is time for a total repudiation of the all-embracing naturalism of Smith, Rand, and Branden. An unbiased, scholarly investigation of the existence of God and Santa Claus is needed. With allies such as Veatch and Kiefer, advocates of the Santa Claus/God position cannot lose.

MICHAEL EMERLING
Tucson, Arizona

Ho, ho, ho... but what about the Tooth Fairy?—KTP

Back List

★ LR Best Seller • Addition or price change

ECONOMICS

Bailly, **ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS**, \$1.50
 Bastiat, **ECONOMIC HARMONIES**, \$3.50
 Bastiat, **ECONOMIC SOPHISMS**, \$2
 • Bien, **WORKS OF LUDWIG VON MISES**, \$1
 Bohm-Bawerk, **CAPITAL AND INTEREST**, \$35 (3 vol.) / \$18.75 (1 vol.)
 Bohm-Bawerk, **VALUE AND PRICE**, \$4
 Bukharin, **IMPERIALISM AND WORLD ECONOMY**, \$2.95
 Friedman, **CAPITALISM AND FREEDOM**, \$1.95
 Greaves, **MISES MADE EASIER**, \$6
 Greaves, **UNDERSTANDING THE DOLLAR CRISIS**, \$7
 Hayek (ed.), **CAPITALISM AND THE HISTORIANS**, \$2.95
 Hayek, **INDIVIDUALISM AND ECONOMIC ORDER**, \$2.95
 Hayek, **THE INTELLECTUALS AND SOCIALISM**, \$5.50
 Hayek, **A TIGER BY THE TAIL**, \$4.75
 Hazlitt, **ECONOMICS IN ONE LESSON**, \$9.95
 Hazlitt, **FAILURE OF THE "NEW ECONOMICS"**, \$9.95
 Hazlitt, **TO STOP INFLATION: RETURN TO GOLD**, \$1
 Hazlitt, **WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT INFLATION**, \$1.25
 Hazlitt, Read, Kirzner, et al., **CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM**, \$1.50
 Kirzner, **COMPETITION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**, \$8.50
 Lachmann, **MACRO-ECONOMIC THINKING AND THE MARKET ECONOMY**, \$2.50
 Mises, **THE ANTI-CAPITALISTIC MENTALITY**, \$2.50
 Mises, **HUMAN ACTION**, \$20
 Mises, **PLANNED CHAOS**, \$1
 Mises, **PLANNING FOR FREEDOM**, \$3
 Mises, **SOCIALISM**, \$15
 Mises, **THEORY OF MONEY AND CREDIT**, \$6
 Palyi, **THE TWILIGHT OF GOLD, 1914-1936**, \$15
 Rickenbacker, **THE DEATH OF THE DOLLAR**, \$1.95
 Rothbard, **THE CASE FOR A 100 PERCENT GOLD DOLLAR**, \$2
 Rothbard, **THE ESSENTIAL VON MISES**, \$1
 Rothbard, **FREEDOM, INEQUALITY, PRIMITIVISM AND THE DIVISION OF LABOR**, \$5.50
 ★ Rothbard, **MAN, ECONOMY AND STATE**, \$30/\$10
 Rothbard, **POWER AND MARKET**, \$6/\$3
 Rothbard, **WHAT HAS GOVERNMENT DONE TO OUR MONEY?**, \$2
 Schumpeter, **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**, \$14.95
 Schumpeter, **TEN GREAT ECONOMISTS**, \$2.95
 Sennholz, **INFLATION OR GOLD STANDARD?**, \$1
 Snyder, **WHY GOLD?**, \$6
 White, **FIAT MONEY INFLATION IN FRANCE**, \$1.25

EDUCATION

• Ames & Chase, **DON'T PUSH YOUR PRESCHOOLER**, \$6.95
 Barth, **OPEN EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN SCHOOL**, \$3.95
 Blumenfeld, **HOW TO START YOUR OWN PRIVATE SCHOOL**, \$9.95
 Blumenfeld, **THE NEW ILLITERATES**, \$9.95
 Goodman, **COMPULSORY MISEDUCATION**, \$1.95
 Love, **HOW TO START YOUR OWN SCHOOL**, \$5.95
 Rothbard, **EDUCATION, FREE AND COMPULSORY**, \$1
 Sowell, **BLACK EDUCATION: MYTHS AND TRAGEDIES**, \$2
 Toffler (ed.), **LEARNING FOR TOMORROW**, \$2.95

FICTION AND LITERATURE

Erdman, **THE BILLION DOLLAR SURE THING**, \$6.95/\$1.50
 Erdman, **THE SILVER BEARS**, \$6.95
 Heinlein, **THE MOON IS A HARSH MISTRESS**, \$1.25
 Heinlein, **STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND**, \$1.50
 Heinlein, **TIME ENOUGH FOR LOVE**, \$4.77
 Hugo, **LES MISERABLES**, \$7.45
 Jones, **REVOLUTION AND ROMANTICISM**, \$15
 • Kesey, **ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST**, \$1.25
 LeGuin, **THE DISPOSSESSED**, \$7.95
 ★ Levin, **THIS PERFECT DAY**, \$1.50
 Rand, **ANTHEM**, \$3.95/\$.95
 • Rand, **ATLAS SHRUGGED**, \$12.95/\$2.25
 Rand, **THE FOUNTAINHEAD**, \$8.95/\$1.95
 Rand, **THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 16th**, \$9.95
 Rand, **WE THE LIVING**, \$6.95/\$1.95
 Shelley, **FRANKENSTEIN**, \$7.5
 Tolkien, **THE LORD OF THE RINGS**, \$8.95

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Bramble, **INFLATION SURVIVAL MANUAL**, \$1
 • Bowers, **HIGH PROFITS FROM RARE COIN INVESTMENT**, \$3.95
 Browne, **HOW YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE COMING DEVALUATION**, \$1.25
 Browne, **YOU CAN PROFIT FROM A MONETARY CRISIS**, \$8.95/\$2.25
 ★ Carabini (ed.), **EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW NOW ABOUT GOLD AND SILVER**, \$8.95
 Curley, **THE COMING PROFIT IN GOLD**, \$1.95
 Ellis, **THE SECOND CRASH**, \$5.95
 Erdman, **THE SILVER BEARS**, \$6.95
 Fehrenbach, **THE SWISS BANKS**, \$7.95
 • Green, **HOW TO BUY GOLD**, \$3.95
 Green, **THE WORLD OF GOLD**, \$2.45
 Hoppe, **HOW TO INVEST IN GOLD COINS**, \$2.95
 Hoppe, **HOW TO INVEST IN GOLD STOCKS AND AVOID THE PIT-FALLS**, \$9.95
 • Lattmann, **SWISS FRANC LIFE INSURANCE**, \$6
 Myers, **SILVER**, \$1
 Peters, **AMERICA'S COMING BANKRUPTCY**, \$7.95
 Persons, **THE INVESTOR'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS**, \$7.95
 Reinach, **THE FASTEST GAME IN TOWN**, \$10
 • Rickenbacker, **DEATH OF THE DOLLAR**, \$1.95
 Schultz, **PANICS AND CRASHES AND HOW YOU CAN MAKE MONEY OUT OF THEM**, \$7.95/\$1.95

Schultz, **WHAT THE PRUDENT INVESTOR SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SWITZERLAND AND OTHER FOREIGN MONEY HAVENS**, \$7.95
 Segal, **THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR**, \$1.95
 Smith, J., **SILVER PROFITS IN THE '70's** (With 1975 Supplement), \$12.50
 ★ Snyder, **GOLD AND BLACK GOLD**, \$7.50
 Weber and Bramble, **GOLD! THE ULTIMATE HEDGE**, \$1

HISTORY

Bailyn, **THE IDEOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, \$3.50
 ★ Barnes, **PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE**, \$22.50
 Caddy, **THE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR PAYOFF**, \$8.95
 Cauter, **THE FELLOW TRAVELLERS**, \$8.95
 Chomsky, **PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST?**, \$1.95
 Cole, **CHARLES A. LINDBERGH AND THE BATTLE AGAINST AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN WORLD WAR II**, \$10
 Ekirch, **IDEOLOGIES AND UTOPIAS**, \$2.95
 Epp, **WHOSE LAND IS PALESTINE?**, \$3.95
 Ferguson, **THE POWER OF THE PURSE**, \$3.45
 Flynn, **AS WE GO MARCHING**, \$3.45
 Flynn, **THE ROOSEVELT MYTH**, \$6.95
 Flynn, **WHILE YOU SLEPT**, \$4.95
 • Fogel & Engerman, **TIME ON THE CROSS**, \$4.95
 Gray, **FOR THOSE I LOVED**, \$5.28
 Jacobson, (ed.), **THE ENGLISH LIBERTARIAN HERITAGE**, \$2.75
 Laqueur, **THE ISRAEL-ARAB READER**, \$1.65
 • Martin, **AMERICAN LIBERALISM AND WORLD POLITICS**, \$20.25
 Martin, **MEN AGAINST THE STATE**, \$2.50
 • McDonald, **THE PHAETON RIDE: THE CRISIS OF AMERICAN SUCCESS**, \$7.95
 ★ Rothbard, **CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY**, \$15
 • Rothbard, **PANIC OF 1819**, \$12.50
 Rothbard and Radosh (eds.), **A NEW HISTORY OF LEVIATHAN**, \$3.45
 Tahtinen, **THE ARAB-ISRAEL MILITARY BALANCE SINCE OCTOBER 1973**, \$2
 • Theobald, **FINAL SECRET OF PEARL HARBOR**, \$3.95
 • Veale, **ADVANCE TO BARBARISM**, \$7.50

PHILOSOPHY

Blanshard, **REASON AND ANALYSIS**, \$10/\$3.95
 • Blanshard, **SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE CHRISTIANS**, \$5.95
 Capaldi, **THE ART OF DECEPTION**, \$3.95
 Gillies, **AN OBJECTIVE THEORY OF PROBABILITY**, \$12
 Hayek, **THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION OF SCIENCE**, \$7.95
 Hospers (ed.), **READINGS IN INTRODUCTORY PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**, \$6.95
 McKeon (ed.), **THE BASIC WORKS OF ARISTOTLE**, \$10
 Rand, **FOR THE NEW INTELLECTUAL**, \$7.95/\$1.25
 Rand, **THE ROMANTIC MANIFESTO**, \$9.95
 Rand, **THE VIRTUE OF SELFISHNESS**, \$5.95/\$1.25
 ★ Smith, G. H., **ATHEISM: THE CASE AGAINST GOD**, \$8.95
 Stirner, **THE EGO AND HIS OWN**, \$3.50
 Veatch, **ARISTOTLE: A CONTEMPORARY APPRECIATION**, \$2.95
 • Veatch, **RATIONAL MAN**, \$2.95
 Walker, **THE PHILOSOPHY OF EGOISM**, \$1.35
 White, **SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT IN AMERICA**, \$2.95

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Adelman, et al., **NO TIME TO CONFUSE**, \$3.45
 Arendt, **THE ORIGINS OF TOTALITARIANISM**, \$4.95
 Bastiat, **THE LAW**, \$2.50/\$1
 Bastiat, **SELECTED ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY**, \$2
 Beckerman, **TWO CHEERS FOR THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY**, \$7.95
 • Bresler, **IDEOLOGY OF THE EXECUTIVE STATE**, \$5.50
 Bukharin, **IMPERIALISM AND WORLD ECONOMY**, \$2.95
 Campus Studies Institute Staff, **THE INCREDIBLE BREAD MACHINE**, \$1.95
 Carniero, **A THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE STATE**, \$5.50
 Coase, **THE MARKET FOR GOODS AND THE MARKET FOR IDEAS**, \$5.50
 • Cowan, Egleson, Hentoff, **STATE SECRETS**, \$10
 • Dorsen & Gillers (eds.), **NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS: GOVERNMENT SECRECY IN AMERICA**, \$12.50
 Ford Foundation, **A TIME TO CHOOSE—AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE**, \$4.95
 Friedman, **THE MACHINERY OF FREEDOM**, \$2.25
 • Godwin, **ENQUIRY CONCERNING POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**, \$6.50
 Grayson & Shepard, **THE DISASTER LOBBY**, \$7.95
 Hayek, **THE CONSTITUTION OF LIBERTY**, \$3.95
 • Hayek, **LAW, LEGISLATION AND LIBERTY**, \$7.95
 Hayek, **THE ROAD TO SERFDOM**, \$7/\$2.95
 Hess, **THE LAWLESS STATE**, \$4.40
 • Himmelfarb, **ON LIBERTY AND LIBERALISM: THE CASE OF JOHN STUART MILL**, \$8.95
 Hoffer, **THE TEMPER OF OUR TIME**, \$9.95
 Hoffer, **THE TRUE BELIEVER**, \$9.95
 Hospers, **LIBERTARIANISM**, \$10/\$2.95
 • Israel (ed.), **BUILDING THE ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIETY**, \$9.95
 Jouvenel, **ON POWER**, \$2.95
 • Kolko, **THE LIMITS OF POWER**, \$5.95
 • Kadushin, **THE AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL ELITE**, \$8.95
 Kotler, **NEIGHBORHOOD GOVERNMENT**, \$2.95
 Kristof, **ON THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA IN AMERICA**, \$2.45
 • Kropotkin, **MUTUAL AID**, \$6.95
 Lachmann, **THE LEGACY OF MAX WEBER**, \$7
 ★ Lane, **THE DISCOVERY OF FREEDOM**, \$12/\$3
 Locke, **TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT**, \$1.95
 Machan (ed.), **THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE**, \$12.50
 Meadows, et al., **THE LIMITS OF GROWTH**, \$2.95

• Mises, **BUREAUCRACY**, \$5
 Mitchell, **U.S. ENERGY POLICY: A PRIMER**, \$3
 • Mushkin (ed.), **PUBLIC PRICES FOR PUBLIC PRODUCTS**, \$6.50
 Nock, **OUR ENEMY, THE STATE**, \$9/\$2.95
 Nozick, **ANARCHY, STATE, AND UTOPIA**, \$12.95
 Paterson, **THE GOD OF THE MACHINE**, \$4.95
 Rand, **CAPITALISM: THE UNKNOWN IDEAL**, \$1.50
 Rand, **THE NEW LEFT: THE ANTI-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**, \$1.25
 ★ Rothbard, **EGALITARIANISM AS A REVOLT AGAINST NATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS**, \$2.50
 Rothbard, **FOR A NEW LIBERTY**, \$8.95
 • Rothbard, **FREEDOM, INEQUALITY, PRIMITIVISM & THE DIVISION OF LABOR**, \$5.50
 Spencer, **THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE**, \$3.50
 Spencer, **SOCIAL STATICS**, \$5
 Spooner, **NO TREASON**, \$1
 Sumner, **WHAT SOCIAL CLASSES OWE TO EACH OTHER**, \$2
 Taylor, **FREEDOM, ANARCHY AND THE LAW**, \$2.95
 Westin, **PRIVACY AND FREEDOM**, \$9.40

PSYCHOLOGY

★ Branden, **BASIC RELAXATION AND EGO-STRENGTHENING PROGRAM / Tape 599 (52 Min.)**, \$10
 Branden, **BREAKING FREE**, \$6.95/\$1.25
 Branden, **THE DISOWNED SELF**, \$7.95/\$1.50
 Branden, **AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF BIOCENTRIC THERAPY**, \$1.25
 Branden, **THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-ESTEEM**, \$7.95/\$1.50
 Child, **HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY AND THE RESEARCH TRADITION**, \$8.95
 Comfort (ed.), **THE JOY OF SEX**, \$5.95
 • Epstein, **DIVORCED IN AMERICA**, \$10
 Goldberg, **THE INEVITABILITY OF PATRIARCHY**, \$6.95
 Hoffer, **THE ORDEAL OF CHANGE**, \$7.75
 Hoffer, **THE TRUE BELIEVER**, \$9.95
 O'Neill, **SHIFTING GEARS**, \$1.95
 Perls, **THE GESTALT APPROACH AND EYE WITNESS TO THERAPY**, \$6.95
 Szasz, **THE MYTH OF MENTAL ILLNESS**, \$1.95
 Schoeck, **ENVY: A THEORY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR**, \$3.95
 Toffler, **FUTURE SHOCK**, \$1.95

SURVIVAL

Angier, **FEASTING FREE ON WILD EDIBLES**, \$4.95
 Angier, **HOW TO STAY ALIVE IN THE WOODS**, \$1.25
 Angier, **SURVIVAL WITH STYLE**, \$2.45
 Boudreau, **BUYING COUNTRY LAND**, \$4.95
 Bramble, **INFLATION SURVIVAL MANUAL**, \$1
 Brand (ed.), **THE UPDATED LAST WHOLE EARTH CATALOG**, \$5
 Brand (ed.), **WHOLE EARTH EPILOG**, \$4
 Browne, **HOW I FOUND FREEDOM IN AN UNFREE WORLD**, \$7.95/\$1.95
 Clark, **KNOW YOUR NUTRITION**, \$3.50
 Davis, **LET'S COOK IT RIGHT**, \$1.75
 Davis, **LET'S EAT RIGHT TO KEEP FIT**, \$1.95
 Davis, **LET'S GET WELL**, \$1.95
 Ewald, **RECIPES FOR A SMALL PLANET**, \$1.95
 Kotler, **NEIGHBORHOOD GOVERNMENT**, \$2.95
 Langer, **GROW IT!**, \$3.95
 Lappe, **DIET FOR A SMALL PLANET**, \$1.95
 Moral, **BUYING COUNTRY PROPERTY**, \$3
 Nearing, **LIVING THE GOOD LIFE**, \$1.95
 Poriss, **HOW TO LIVE CHEAP BUT GOOD**, \$3.95
 Price, **BUYING COUNTRY PROPERTY**, \$7.95
 Rodale, **THE BASIC BOOK OF ORGANIC GARDENING**, \$1.50
 Ruff, **FAMINE AND SURVIVAL IN AMERICA**, \$3.95
 Stowe, **CRUSOE OF LONESOME LAKE**, \$8.95
 Vacca, **THE COMING DARK AGE**, \$7.95
 Williams, **NUTRITION AGAINST DISEASE**, \$1.95

MISCELLANEOUS

Baker, **RACE**, \$15
 Bode (ed.), **THE YOUNG MENCKEN**, \$10
 Chodorov, **OUT OF STEP**, \$5.95
 Editors of *Human Events*, **THE INTELLIGENT CONSERVATIVE'S REFERENCE MANUAL**, \$1.95
 • Goldberg, **THE INEVITABILITY OF PATRIARCHY**, \$6.95
 • Farr, **FAIR ENOUGH: THE LIFE OF WESTBROOK PEGLER**, \$8.95
 Hollinger (artist), **MURRAY N. ROTHBARD POSTER**, \$1
 Jones, **REVOLUTION AND ROMANTICISM**, \$15
 Kadushin, **THE AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL ELITE**, \$6.50
 Mencken, **HAPPY DAYS**, \$6.95
 Mencken, **HEATHEN DAYS**, \$6.95
 Mencken, **NEWSPAPER DAYS**, \$6.95
 Mencken, **PREJUDICES**, \$1.65
 Mencken, **VINTAGE MENCKEN**, \$1.95
 • Mencken, **THE YOUNG MENCKEN**, \$15
 Nock, **THE BOOK OF JOURNEYMAN**, \$9
 • Nock, **COGITATIONS**, \$1
 Nock, **FREE SPEECH AND PLAIN LANGUAGE**, \$12.25
 Nock, **MEMOIRS OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN**, \$2.85
 Nock, **ON DOING THE RIGHT THING**, \$12.75
 Nock, **SNORING AS A FINE ART**, \$11.75
 Rothbard (ed.), **THE LIBERTARIAN FORUM**, (bound), \$11
 Rothbard, Liggio, Resch (eds.), **LEFT AND RIGHT: SELECTED ESSAYS**, \$7
 • Rothbard, **NOBEL PRIZE TO VON HAYEK**, \$1
 Tuccille, **IT USUALLY BEGINS WITH AYN RAND**, \$2.95
 • Unamuno, **TRAGIC SENSE OF LIFE**, \$2.50

Armentano, **GOVERNMENT SANCTION OF THE OIL CARTEL** / Tape 224 (53 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **B. THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFICIENT THINKING** / Tapes 701-710 (15 hrs.) \$67.50
 Branden, **N. ALIENATION** / Tape 552 (51 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OBJECTIVISM** / Tapes 561-580, 20 tapes (24 hrs.) \$135
 Branden, **BASIC RELAXATION AND EGO-STRENGTHENING PROGRAM** / Tape S99 (52 Min.) \$10
 Branden, **THE CONCEPT OF GOD** / Tape 64 (88 Min.) \$9.95
 Branden, **DEALING WITH THE GIFTED CHILD** / Tape 555 (97 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **DISCOVERING THE UNKNOWN SELF** / Tape 550 (91 Min.) \$12.95
 Branden, **EXERCISE IN SELF-DISCOVERY** / Tape 541 (43 Min.) \$9.95
 Branden, **INTRODUCTION TO OBJECTIVISM** / Tape 560 (88 Min.) \$9.95
 Branden, **AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF BIOENERGETIC THERAPY** / Tape 556 (70 Min.) \$8.50
 Branden, **MAN-WOMAN RELATIONSHIPS: DISCUSSIONS WITH MEN** / Tapes 534-35 (84 Min.) \$15;
DISCUSSIONS WITH WOMEN / Tapes 536-39 (157 Min.) \$30. Both sets available for \$40
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THREE WILD AND GENETICS** / Tape 804 (37 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES INDEPENDENCE** / Tape 805 (44 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES LOVE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS** / Tape 811
 (42 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THE NATURE OF FRIENDSHIP** / Tape 813 (44 Min.)
 \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THE NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE** / Tape 810 (45 Min.)
 \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THE NATURE OF REASON AND EMOTION** / Tape 814
 (79 Min.) \$13.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF MARRIAGE** / Tape 806 (43 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF RELIGION** /
 Tape 815 (88 Min.) \$13.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX** / Tape 803 (43 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES PSYCHOTHERAPY** / Tape 808 (178 Min.) \$25.80
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN DISCUSSES SELF ESTEEM** / Tape 802 (88 Min.) \$13.50
 Branden, **NATHANIEL BRANDEN IN GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY** / Tape 812
 (8 hrs.) \$75
 Branden, **THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PLEASURE AND SOCIAL METAPHYSICS** / Tape 553 (47 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ROMANTIC LOVE** / Tapes 601-616 (19 hrs.) \$108
 Branden, **PSYCHOTHERAPY AND THE SUBJECTIVIST ETHICS** / Tape 551 (72 Min.) \$8.95
 Branden, **TEENAGERS' QUESTIONS ON SEX** / Tape 554 (47 Min.) \$7.50
 Branden, **VICTIMLESS CRIMES** / Tape 206 (58 Min.) \$7.50
 Gregg, **PSYCHIATRIC OPPRESSION AND PERSONAL LIBERATION** / Tape 191 (52 Min.) \$7.50
 Casey, Dawson, Lawlor, **FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR THE SEVENTIES** / Tape 265 (116 Min.) \$20
 Cawdrey, Easton, McKeever, Smith and Stephens, **WEALTH PROTECTION SEMINARS** / Tape 270 (7 hrs.)
 \$60
 Chodorov, **DEBUNKING DEFENDERS OF THE STATE** / Tape 197 (57 Min.) \$7.50
 Chodorov, **ROTARIAN SOCIALISM** / Tape 198 (58 Min.) \$7.50
 Efron, **THE NEWS TWISTERS AND NETWORK NEWS COVERAGE OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE** /
 Tape 180 (49 Min.) \$7.50
 Greaves, **MONETARY HISTORY OF THE 1929 DEPRESSION** / Tape 154, 2 tapes (146 Min.) \$14.95
 Greaves, **THE NATURE OF ECONOMICS AND THE THEORY OF VALUE** / Tape 153 (89 Min.) \$9.95
 Greaves, **THE TRUE STORY OF PEARL HARBOR** / Tape 156, 2 tapes (143 Min.) \$14.95
 Hazlitt, **THINKING AS A SCIENCE** / Tape 130 (89 Min.) \$9.95
 Heinlein, **A LECTURE AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY** / Tape 190 (73 Min.) \$8.95
 Hospers, **THE LIBERTARIAN TEMPERAMENT** / Tape 200 (50 Min.) \$7.50
 Hospers, **THE LIFE AND DEATH OF NEW YORK CITY** / Tape 225 (56 Min.) \$7.50
 Hospers, **POLITICS OF LIBERTY** / Tape 220 (82 Min.) \$9.95
 Hospers, **TO KEEP TIME WITH** / Tape 233 (82 Min.) \$9.95
 Hospers, **VALUE IN GENERAL, MONETARY VALUE IN PARTICULAR** / Tape 251 (60 Min.) \$8.50
 Hospers and Childs, **DEBATE WITH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY** / Tape 186, 2 tapes (132 Min.) \$14.95
 Kiefer, **OBJECTIVISM AND THEISM: A REPLY TO BRANDEN'S LECTURE, "THE CONCEPT OF
 GOD"** / Tape 239 (168 Min.) \$15.95
 Machan, **UTOPIANISM—LEFT AND RIGHT** / Tape 203 (56 Min.) \$7.50
 Mencken, **AN INTERVIEW WITH H. L. MENCKEN** / Tape 175 (57 Min.) \$7.50
 Mises, **WHY SOCIALISM ALWAYS FAILS** / Tape 155 (86 Min.) \$9.95

- Bach, **CHRISTMAS ORATORIO**, (J.Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra) (three records), \$13.95
- Bach, **MESSE IN H-MOLL**, J.Gillesberger & Harnoncourt, musical direction; Chorus Viennensis) (three records), \$19.95
- Bach, **SAINT MATTHEW PASSION**, (Bernstein, New York Philharmonic) (three records), \$15.95
- Bach, **SUITE FÜR VIOLONCELLO SOLO**, (Fournier, director), \$6.95
- Barber, Copland, Gershwin, et al., **THE AMERICAN ALBUM**, (Bernstein, New York Philharmonic), \$6.95
- Beethoven, **SYMPHONY NO. 9 IN D-MINOR, "THE CHORAL"**, (Solti, Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Chorus) (two records), \$10.50
- Berlioz, **ROMEO ET JULIETTE**, (Kern, Tear; Shirley-Quirk, soloists; Davis, London Symphony Orchestra) (two records), \$14.95
- Berlioz, **LES TROYENS**, (Vickers, Veasy/Lindholm; Davis, Royal Opera House Covent Garden Orchestra & Chorus), \$36.95
- Brahms, **BRUNO WALTER'S BRAHMS**, (Walter, New York Philharmonic Orchestra), \$2.50
- Charpentier, **TE DEUM: MAGNIFICAT**, (Choir of St. John's College, Cambridge, Guest, Director), \$2.95
- Charpentier, Couperin, Rameau, Berton, **MUSIC AT VERSAILLES AT THE TIME OF LOUIS XIV.** (Dautel, Caen Chamber Orchestra), \$2.50
- Delius, **IN A SUMMER GARDEN—MUSIC OF FREDERICK DELIUS**, (Barbirolli, Halle Orchestra), \$4.95
- Gesualdo, **DON CARLO GESUALDO, PRINCE OF MADRIGALISTS**, (Stravinsky and Craft, conductors; Biggs, organist; soloists), \$5.95
- Lalande, **DE PROFUNDIS**, (Deller, conductor, Vienna State Opera Orchestra; Sheppard & Thomas, soprano), \$2.95
- Mahler, **SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN D MINOR**, (Bernstein, New York Philharmonic; Lipton, mezzo-soprano; women's chorus and boys' choir) (two records), \$10.95
- Mahler, **SYMPHONY NO. 6 IN A MINOR; SYMPHONY NO. 9 IN D**, (Bernstein, New York Philharmonic) (three records), \$18.65
- Mahler, **SYMPHONY NO. 8**, (Solti, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Vienna State Opera Chorus) (two records), \$9.95
- Mahler, **SYMPHONY NO. 10 (Cooke Version); DAS LIED VON DER ERDE**, (Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra; Chookasian, mezzo-soprano; Lewis, tenor) (three records), \$10.95
- Mozart, **THE MAGIC FLUTE**, (Lorengar, Deutokom, Prey, Burrows, Talvela, Fischer-Dieskau; Solti, The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra) (three records), \$17.40
- Palestrina, **ASSUMPTA EST MARIA; MISSA BREVIS**, (Choir of St. John's College, Cambridge; Guest, Director), \$2.95
- Schubert, **SYMPHONY NO. 9, "THE GREAT C-MAJOR"**, (Szell, The Cleveland Orchestra), \$5.95
- Scriabin, **THE DIVINE POEM (Symphony No. 3)**, (Svetlanov, USSR Symphony Orchestra), \$4.95
- Scriabin, **THE POEM OF ECSTASY; PROMETHEUS, THE POEM OF FIRE (Symphonies No. 4 & 5)**, (Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra), \$4.95
- Strauss, **FOUR LAST SONGS**, (Schwarzkopf, soprano; Szell, Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra), \$5.95
- Tallis, **TUDOR CHURCH MUSIC**, (Choir of King's College, Cambridge; Willcocks, Director), \$5.95
- Verdi, **AIDA**, (Tebaldi, Bergonzi, MacNeil, Simonato; von Karajan, The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra) (three records), \$17.40
- Victoria, **REQUIEM MASS; FOUR MOTETS**, (Chorale des Jeunesses Musicales de France; Martini, Director), \$5.95



A Word To Our Readers

■ The LR Book Service is offering at a special 20% discount this month another great in World War II revisionist history, *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor* by R. A. Theobald. It was reviewed in the November 1973 LR by Percy Greaves. The special discount price is only \$3.95 (11,500 yen).

■ George H. Smith, author of *Atheism: The Case Against God*, is conducting an eight-session workshop in "The Fundamentals of Reasoning." The course is designed to improve thinking skills, and it stresses the development of intellectual confidence and providing the participant with the tools to think more effectively. For more information, write George at 433½ Van Ness, Hollywood, CA 90004, or call him at (213) 467-1051.

■ Nathaniel Branden will soon be starting an on-going group in Biocentric Therapy, conducted by him personally in New York City. For further details, write to him at 9255 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90069.

■ The LR Book Service is pleased to announce that another classic libertarian work is back in print. After an absence of several months, *The Panic of 1819* by Murray N. Rothbard is in stock and available at the price of \$12.50. This book is a must for anyone interested in economics in general and the business cycle in particular.

■ On page 11 of this issue there appears a subscription ad for *Libertarian Review*. This ad is also available as an 8½" × 11" reprint. We would be pleased to send you a supply of these ad reprints for distribution to your friends and associates. Naturally, if you circulate these flyers to your friends along with your recommendation, LR will benefit from an expanded readership. But it is also an excellent way to introduce your friends to the literature and ideas of libertarianism. And the low subscription rate of only \$6 makes it a painlessly inexpensive introduction. Merely write in "Ad Reprint" on the order form and we will get them in the next mail to you. With them come our most sincere thanks for your help.

■ A national association of libertarian lawyers is in the making. The association will work to promote the libertarian philosophy within the legal profession and will seek the implementation of this philosophy in the legal system (abolition of victimless-crime laws, protection of privacy, extension of private property rights, et cetera). An organizing conference is planned for the week of the Libertarian Party National Convention, in

New York City. Interested attorneys, law students, and others should write Donald A. Feder, 102 West First Avenue, Johnstown, NY 12095.

■ From time to time, we learn of job opportunities with employers who are specifically seeking libertarian-inclined individuals. These range from clerk-typist jobs to foundation directors, from editorial positions to shipping clerks. Jobs in all sections of the country have come to our attention. In addition, LR on occasion has job openings, both full time and part time, in our Washington offices, which we would of course prefer to offer to qualified libertarians. If you are seeking work now, or plan to be in the future, and would like to send us a brief resume of your qualifications, we will hold it on file and attempt to match it with job opportunities as they come to our attention in the future. All correspondence will be held in confidence, of course.

■ **Things to Come:** Next month, LR will feature its first pro-con review in many moons: a consideration by Stanley Lieberman (con) and Robert Masters (pro) of the findings of ethologists as presented in Robert Ardrey's trilogy, *African Genesis*, *The Territorial Imperative*, and *The Social Contract*. The future also holds Jeff Rigenbach on drugs, licit and illicit; Leonard Liggio on Arthur A. Ekirch's new *Progressivism in America* and John Hoff Wilson's *Herbert Hoover, Forgotten Progressive*; and Alan Reynolds thinking about *Abortion, Baseball & Weed*.

REVIEWERS FOR THIS ISSUE: Michael Emerling, whose work has appeared in several libertarian publications, studies self-improvement, hypnosis, and philosophy in sunny Tucson, Arizona. Donald A. Feder is an attorney and Chairman of the Albany, New York, area Free Libertarian Party. Walter E. Grinder teaches economics at Rutgers University and is an LR associate editor. John Hospers is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Southern California, the winner of one electoral vote in the 1972 presidential election, and an LR associate editor. C. Ronald Kimberling is a free-lance writer whose work has appeared in *The New Guard*, *Human Events*, *The Individualist*, and *Oui*, where he is a regular contributor to the "Openers" section. Leonard P. Liggio teaches history at City College of New York. Jeff Rigenbach is book critic for the Los Angeles all-news radio station KFWB. Theodore Sturgeon is a name synonymous with "best" in sf. Mr. Sturgeon published his first story in 1939 and in the years since has created some of the classics of sf. He has received all the major sf awards, and nine of his works—more than any other writer—were nominated for the *Science Fiction Hall of Fame*. He reviews sf for the *New York Times* and has been sf reviewer for *Galaxy* and *National Review*.



410 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Address Correction
Requested

FREE

"THE ONLY PRACTICABLE WAY OF RESTORING... FREEDOM"

By F. A. von Hayek

We will send you this pamphlet FREE and postage paid

- If you order \$15 or more in merchandise from this issue; or
- If you extend your subscription at \$6 for one year beyond its present expiration date.



HAYEK

In this reprint from his acclaimed *The Constitution of Liberty*, Hayek discusses right to work laws, noting that "though there ought to be no need [for such laws, ... the situation ... in the United States ... may make special legislation the only practicable way of restoring the principles of freedom."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED (Purchase additional copies @ \$1 ea.)